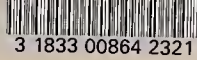




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COMBINATION ATLAS MAP  
OF  
STARKE COUNTY



*Fortunately Moves  
Kent Janis*

Compiled, Drawn

OHIO

and Surveys

and Published

From

Personal Examinations

By L. H. EVERTS & CO

PHILADELPHIA

1875

HUNTER PR PHILA





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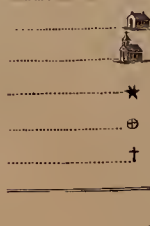
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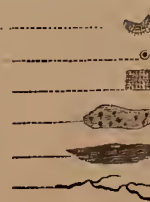
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 Church,—*Kirche*  
 Mills,—*Mühlen*  
 Blacksmith Shop,—*Schmiede*  
 Cemeteries,—*Begräbnissplätze*  
 Roads,—*Landstrasse*  
 Railroads,—*Bahn Wege*



Proposed Railroads,—*Vorgeschlagne Bahn Wege*  
 Stone Quarries,—*Stein Brüche*  
 Lime Kilns,—*Kalk Ofen*  
 Orchards,—*Obstgärten*  
 Timber,—*Holz*  
 Swamp,—*Sumpf*  
 Creeks,—*Bäche*



Scale, 2 inches to the mile.











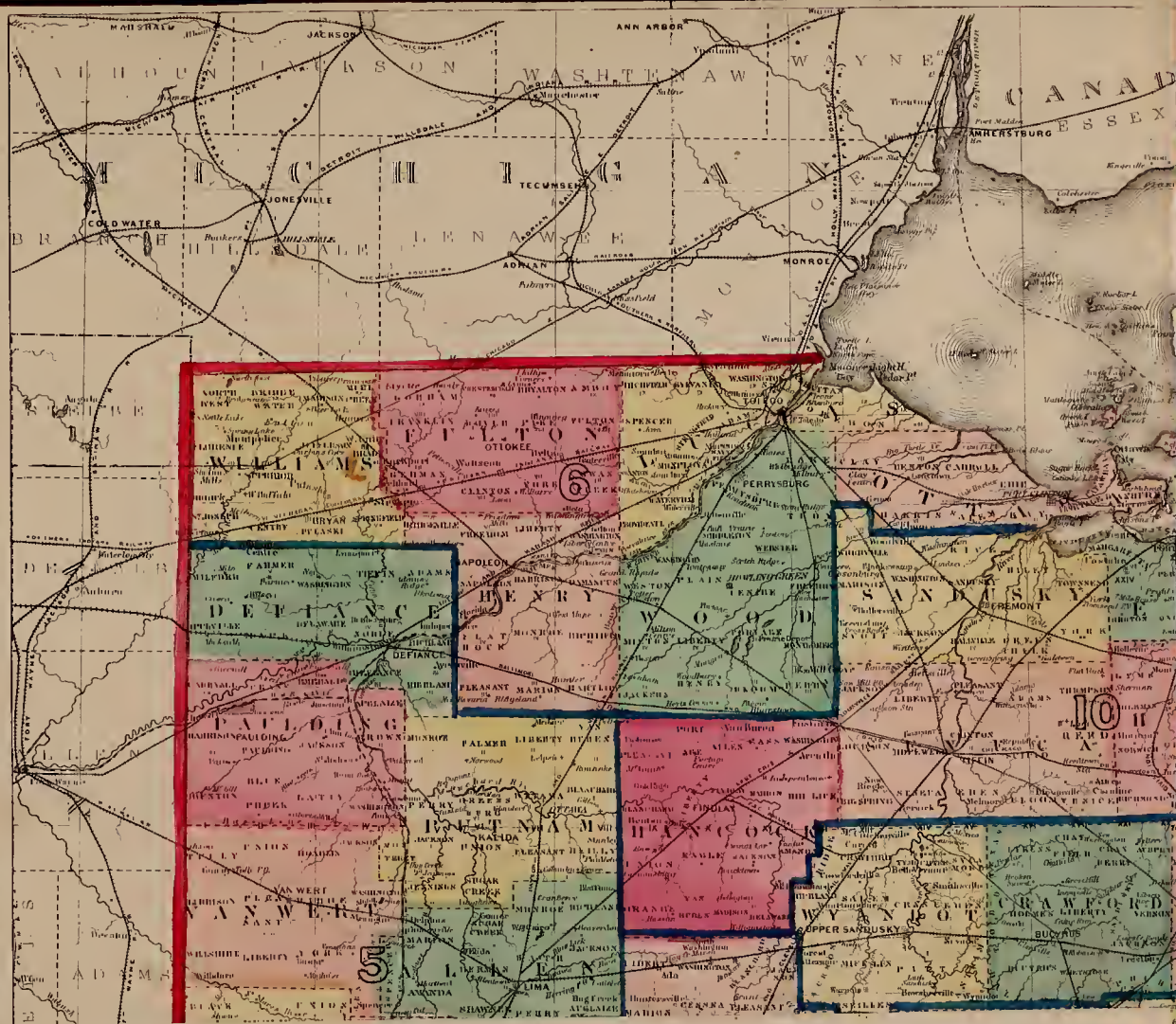






# Population OF OHIO, BY COUNTIES, 1870.

Adams.....	20,750
Allen.....	28,028
Ashland.....	21,933
Ashtabula.....	82,517
Athens.....	23,768
Auglaize.....	20,041
Belmont.....	89,714
Brown.....	30,803
Butler.....	89,013
Carroll.....	14,491
Champaign.....	24,188
Clark.....	82,070
Clermont.....	84,208
Clinton.....	21,914
Columbiana.....	88,309
Coshocton.....	28,000
Crawford.....	25,550
Cuyahoga.....	182,010
Darke.....	82,278
Defiance.....	15,710
Delaware.....	25,173
Erle.....	28,183
Fairfield.....	81,188
Payette.....	17,170
Franklin.....	63,010
Fulton.....	17,789
Gallia.....	25,545
Geauga.....	14,190
Greene.....	28,088
Guernsey.....	23,838
Hamilton.....	260,870
Hancock.....	23,847
Hardy.....	18,714
Harrison.....	18,083
Henry.....	14,028
Highland.....	29,193
Hocking.....	17,925
Holmes.....	18,177
Huron.....	28,532
Jackson.....	21,730
Jefferson.....	20,188
Knott.....	20,333
Lake.....	15,933
Lawrence.....	31,380
Licking.....	35,756
Logan.....	23,028
Lorain.....	30,808
Lucas.....	49,723
Madison.....	15,633
Mahoning.....	81,001
Marion.....	16,184
Medina.....	20,092
Meigs.....	18,149
Mercer.....	17,254
Miami.....	27,740
Monroe.....	23,779
Montgomery.....	04,006
Morgan.....	00,000



WILLIAMS & CO., 21 John St., N.Y.

**Evert's Illustrated**

FOR PREPARED ESPECIALLY

**OHIO**

OF

**New Map**



10,013	Zanesville, Ohio.
10,003	York Pa.
14,105	Worcester, Mass.
13,440	Wilmington, N. C.
10,881	Wilmington, Del.
10,840	Wilmington, N. C.
9,285	Wilmington, W.
9,285	Wheaton, N. Y.
10,826	Wheaton, N. Y.
100,199	Wheaton, N. Y.
12,443	Wheaton, N. Y.
22,804	Wheaton, N. Y.
40,355	Wheaton, N. Y.
40,355	Wheaton, N. Y.
23,851	Wheaton, N. Y.
8,539	Wheaton, N. Y.
10,103	Wheaton, N. Y.
18,595	Wheaton, N. Y.
49,051	Wheaton, N. Y.
10,105	Wheaton, N. Y.
8,107	Wheaton, N. Y.
12,085	Wheaton, N. Y.
26,708	Wheaton, N. Y.
17,366	Wheaton, N. Y.
35,400	Wheaton, N. Y.
10,105	Wheaton, N. Y.
29,425	Wheaton, N. Y.
149,420	Wheaton, N. Y.
13,850	Wheaton, N. Y.
12,854	Wheaton, N. Y.
41,171	Wheaton, N. Y.
20,030	Wheaton, N. Y.
310,864	Wheaton, N. Y.
10,855	Wheaton, N. Y.
16,881	Wheaton, N. Y.
13,888	Wheaton, N. Y.
9,590	Wheaton, N. Y.
61,089	Wheaton, N. Y.
0,445	Wheaton, N. Y.
83,930	Wheaton, N. Y.
7,700	Wheaton, N. Y.
0,880	Wheaton, N. Y.
69,745	Wheaton, N. Y.
20,861	Wheaton, N. Y.
10,482	Wheaton, N. Y.

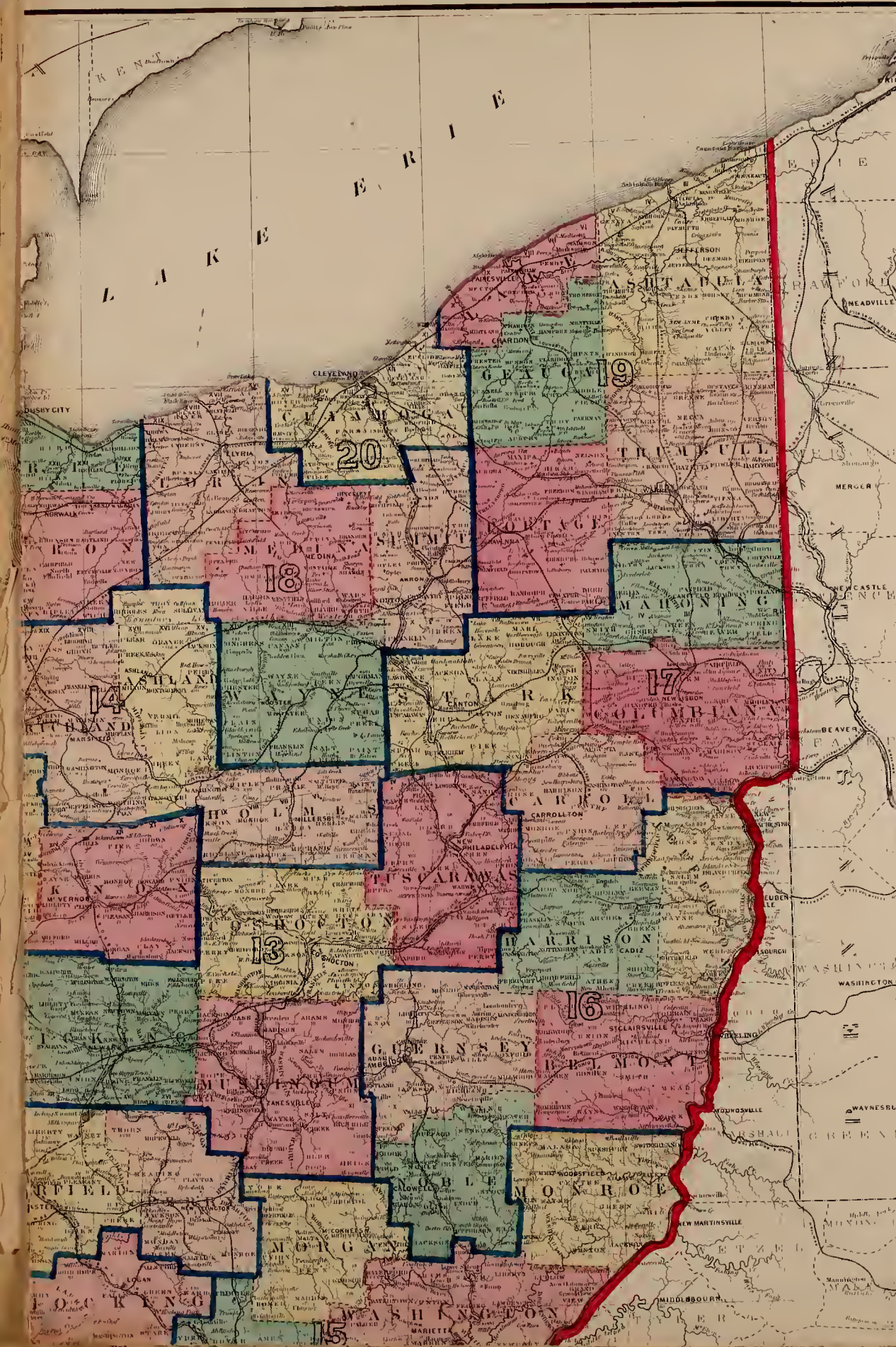




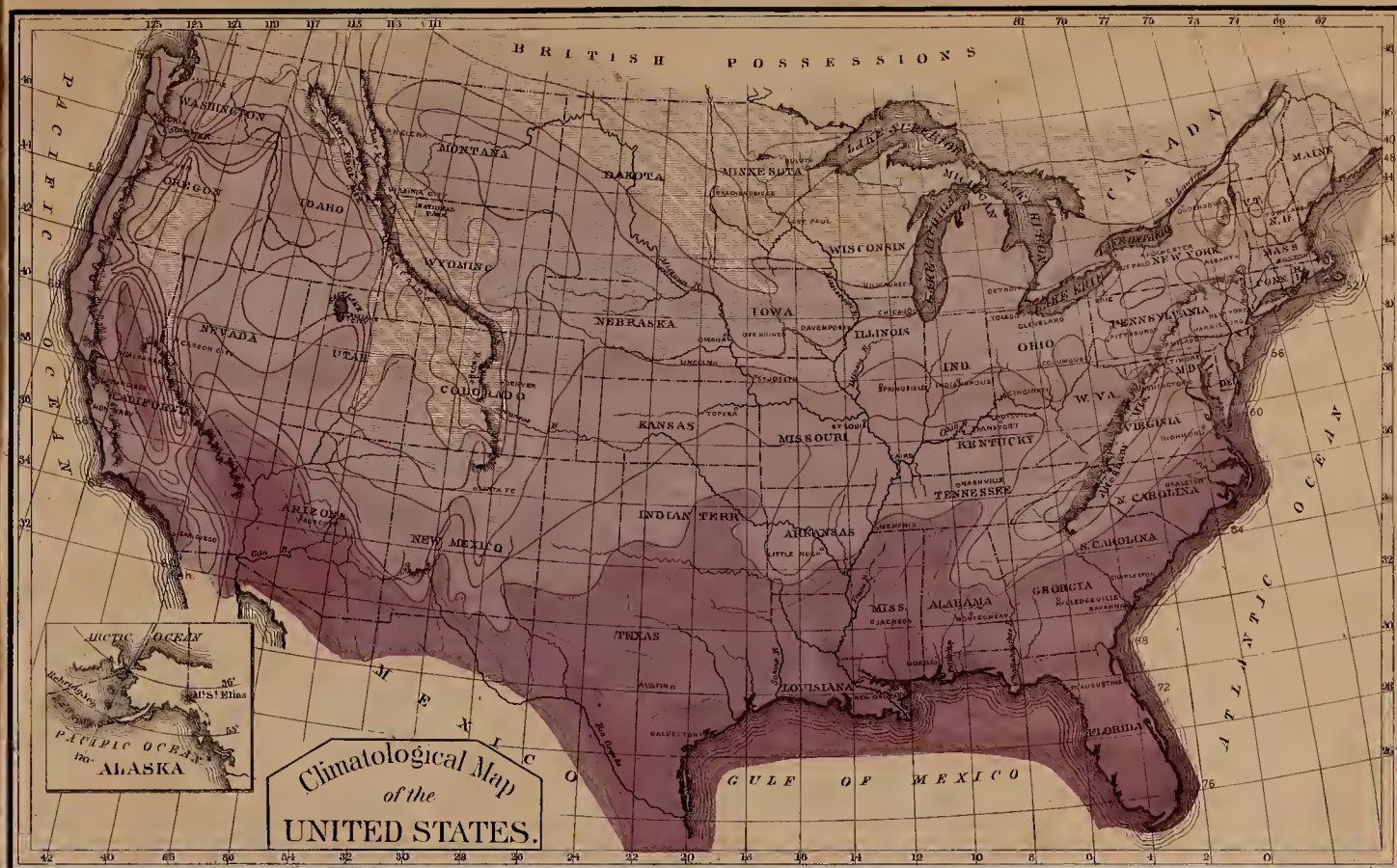


# POPULATION OF THE Principal Cities OF THE UNITED STATES, —1870.—

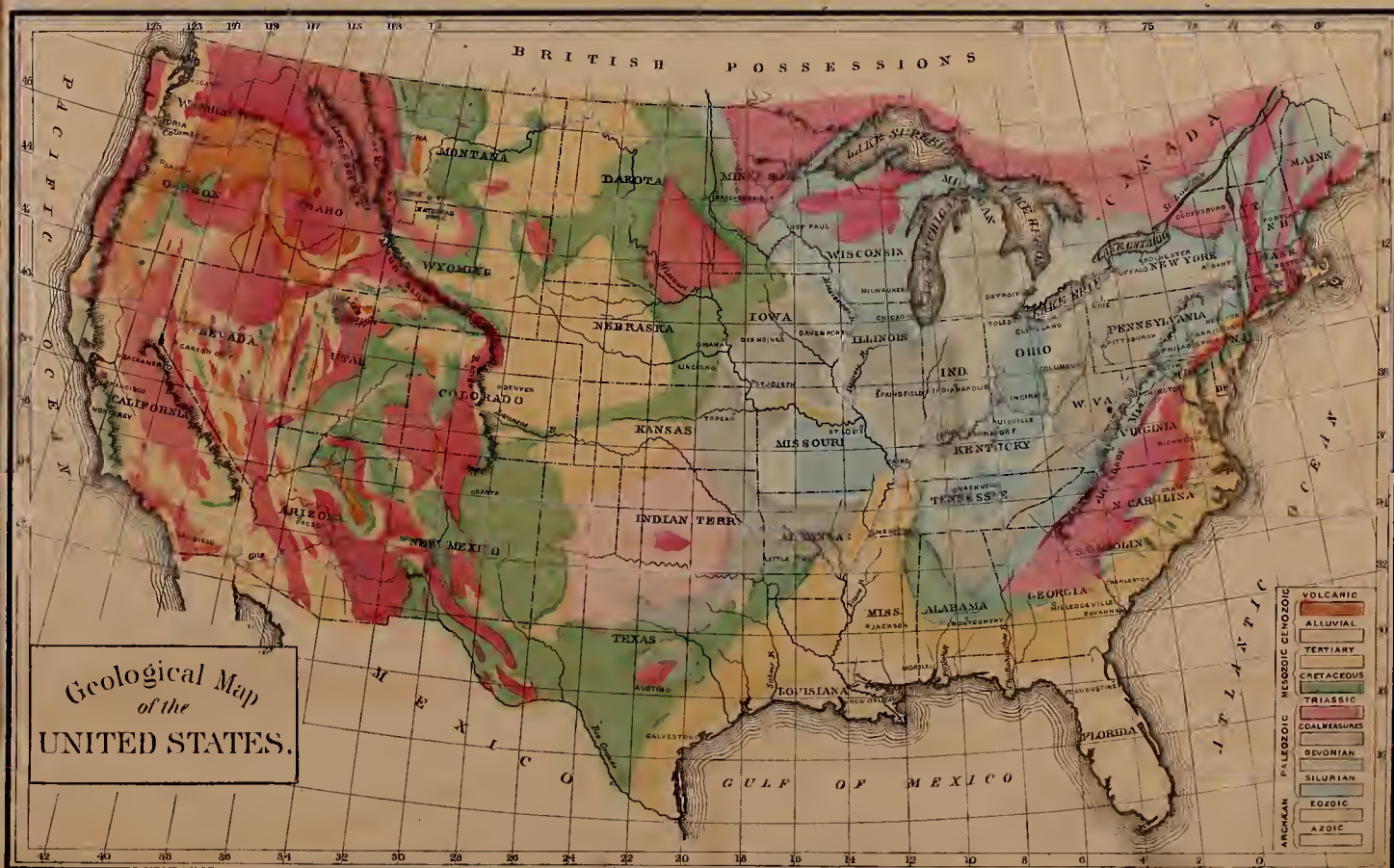
Adrian, Mich.	8,438
Akron, Ohio	10,000
Albany, N. Y.	80,423
Alexandria, Va.	13,570
Allegheny, Pa.	53,180
Allentown, Pa.	13,884
Alton, Ill.	18,010
Altoona, Pa.	8,903
Atlanta, Ga.	21,789
Ansbury, N. Y.	17,225
Augusta, Ga.	15,389
Aurora, Ill.	11,102
Baltimore, Md.	207,854
Bangor, Me.	18,289
Belleville, Ill.	8,148
Biddeford, Me.	10,283
Binghamton, N. Y.	13,002
Bloomington, Ill.	14,500
Boston, Mass.	250,828
Bridgeport, Ct.	18,909
Brooklyn, N. Y.	306,099
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714
Burlington, Ia.	14,980
Burlington, Vt.	14,387
Cambridge, Mass.	39,634
Camden, N. J.	20,045
Canton, Ohio	8,060
Charleston, S. C.	45,038
Charlestown, Mass.	28,323
Chester, Pa.	8,455
Chicago, Ill.	298,077
Chillicothe, Ohio	9,920
Cincinnati, Ohio	210,239
Cleveland, Ohio	93,820
Cobles, N. Y.	15,357
Columbia, S. C.	9,208
Columbus, Ohio	31,274
Concord, N. H.	12,341
Council Bluffs, Ia.	10,650
Corvinton, Ky.	24,505
Davenport, Iowa	20,088
Dayton, Ohio	30,473
Des Moines, Iowa	12,035
Detroit, Mich.	79,577
Dover, N. H.	9,204
Dubuque, Iowa	11,350
E. Saginaw, Mich.	11,350
Elizabeth, N. J.	20,832
Elmira, N. Y.	15,803
Erie, Pa.	19,640
Evansville, Ind.	21,530
Fall River, Mass.	20,766
Fort du Lac, Wis.	19,484
Fort Wayne, Ind.	27,718
Frederick, Md.	8,520
Galesburg, Ill.	10,158
Galveston, Tex.	13,818
Georgetown, D. C.	11,384
Grand Rapids, Mich.	15,507
Hamilton, Ohio	11,081
Hannibal, Mo.	10,125
Harrisburg, Pa.	23,104
Hartford, Ct.	37,180
Haverhill, Mass.	13,002
Hoboken, N. J.	20,237
Houston, Tex.	9,288
Hudson, N. Y.	8,615
Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244
Jackson, Mich.	11,447
Jacksonville, Ill.	9,203
Janesville, Wis.	8,769
Jersey City, N. J.	32,546
Kansas City, Mo.	32,600
Kosokuk, Ind.	12,766
Knoxville, Tenn.	8,682
Lafayette, Ind.	13,506
Lancaster, Pa.	20,233
Lawrence, Kan.	8,320
Lawrence, Mass.	26,921
Lawrence, N. Kan.	9,753
Lewiston, Me.	13,000
Lexington, Ky.	14,801
Little Rock, Ark.	12,330
Lockport, N. Y.	12,420
Logansport, Ind.	8,450
Louisville, Ky.	100,753
Lowell, Mass.	10,928
Lynn, Mass.	28,233
Macon, Ga.	10,810
Madison, Ind.	10,709
Madison, Wis.	9,170
Manchester, N. H.	23,636
Mansfield, Ohio	8,029
Memphis, Tenn.	40,220
Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440
Minneapolis, Minn.	13,060
Mobile, Ala.	32,034
Nashua, N. H.	10,543
Nashville, Tenn.	25,505
Natchez, Miss.	9,037
New Albany, Ind.	15,390
Newark, N. J.	105,050
New Bedford, Mass.	21,320
New Brunswick, N. J.	15,038
Newburgh, N. Y.	17,014
Newburyport, Mass.	24,595
New Haven, Ct.	50,840
New Orleans, La.	101,418
Newport, Ky.	15,087
Newport, R. I.	12,321
New York, N. Y.	942,262
Norfolk, Va.	31,413
Norwalk, Ct.	9,220
Ogdenburgh, N. Y.	10,079
Omaha, Neb.	16,083
Orange, N. J.	9,349
Oskosh, Wis.	12,043
Oswego, N. Y.	10,010
Patterson, N. J.	13,570
Peoria, Ill.	22,849
Petersburg, Va.	18,950
Philadelphia, Pa.	874,023
Pittsburg, Pa.	80,076
Portland, Me.	31,413
Portland, Oregon	8,293
Portsmouth, N. H.	9,211
Portsmouth, Ohio	10,592







Explanatory Note: The mean temperature for the year is shown by Isothermal lines and gradations of color.

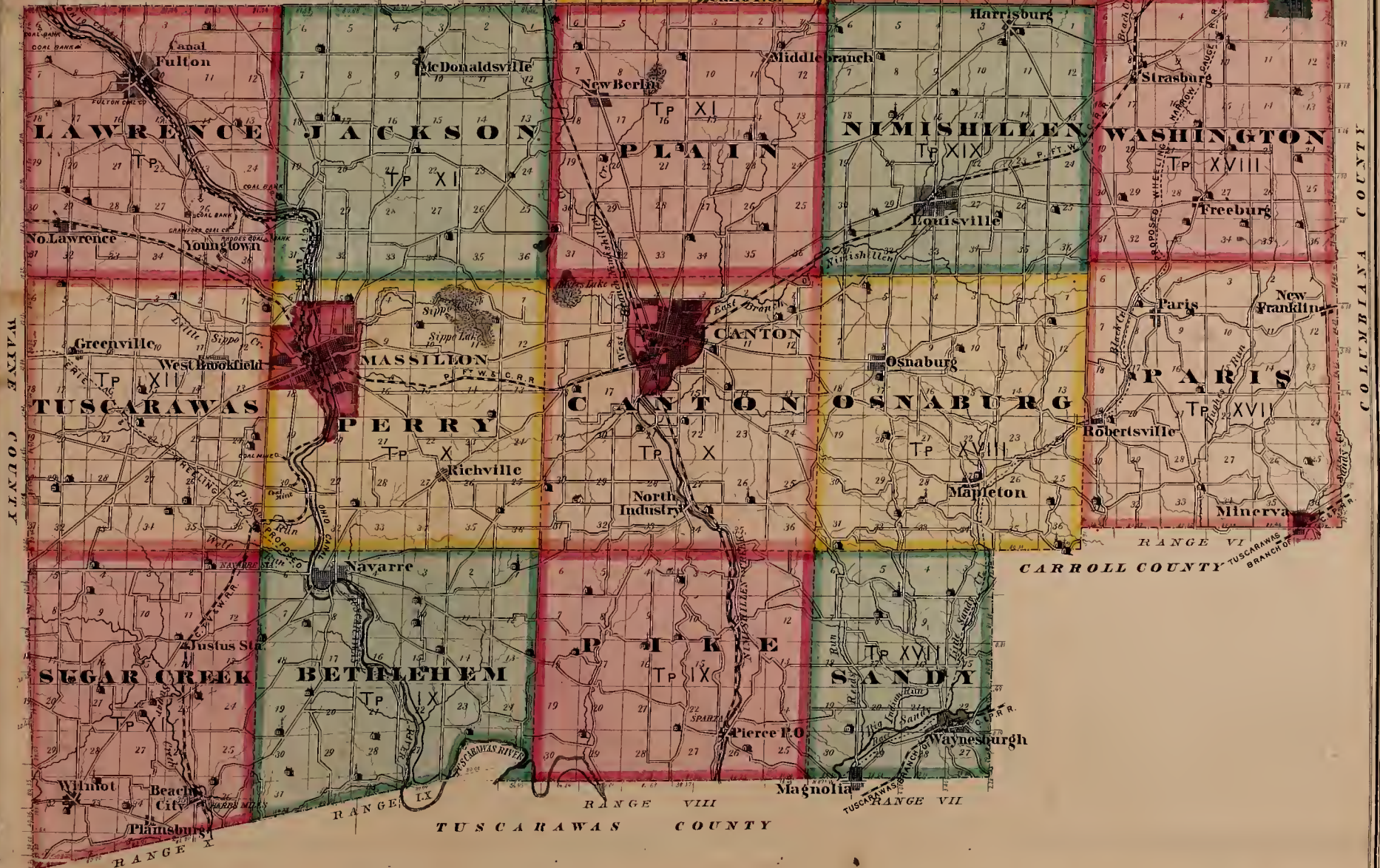




# Map of STARK COUNTY

OHIO.  
DRAWN & COMPILED BY FRANK KRAUSE, C.E. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SUMMIT COUNTY







STARK COUNTY COURT HOUSE & JAIL. CANTON, OHIO.





*Mrs. P. Loutzenheiser.*



*Peter Loutzenheiser.*



*W. C. Robertson.*

BORN MARCH 15, 1818, ALLEGHANY CO. PENN.  
SETTLED, STARK CO. OHIO, 1822.



*Adam Hower.*



*Mrs. Adam Hower.*



# HISTORY OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

The history of the early past is the interesting and instructive heritage of the present and future. By the fireside the aged sire relates the adventures and trials of his early life to a favored group of listeners. He dies, and they pass into oblivion.

Be ours the task to glean the fragments that remain, and do for the pioneers of Stark what they have done for one who helped to make our nation independent,—perpetuate their names.

## FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

"The first Moravian missionary in Ohio, Frederick Post, settled, in 1761, in what now constitutes Bethlehem Township, north of the Maskingum, and at the junction of the Sandy and Tuscarawas. Near Bolivar, above Fort Laurens, on the south side of the river, was Tuscarawana. Just there was an Indian ford, on the route of the great westward Indian trail." Henry Howe, in a work published in 1847, says further in this connection: "The site of Post's dwelling, or missionary station, is indicated by a pile of stones, which had probably formed the back wall of the chimney. The site of the garden differs from the surrounding woods in the absence of heavy timber. The ruins of some trader's house, across the river, have been taken for these of the missionary station. The dwelling built by Post must have been the first house erected by whites in Ohio, excepting such as the French Jesuits or fur-traders may have constructed. It was not until 1772 that the Indian and Moravian village of Schoenbrunn was commenced."

Leskold's "Mission History" says further, that "on the Ohio River, where, since the last war, some Indians lived who had been baptized by the Brethren, nothing up to this time could be done.

"However, Frederick Post, of his own will, lived about one hundred miles west of Pittsburg, at Tuscarawana, intending to labor among these Indians. The Brethren wished Heaven's blessings on his work; and when he asked assistance, John Heckevelder, of Bethlehem Congregation, volunteered to assist him. Post was known as an active and zealous missionary; but, by marrying an Indian squaw, he lost the acknowledgment of the Moravian Directory, so as not to be owed further than as the subordinate of another missionary. Whenever he went further, acting independently, he was unsupported, and continued to hold the friendship and obtain the assistance of the Directory, who informed the people of his wants, but did not hold him as their missionary nor entitled to monetary support."

Heckevelder explains, in a published memoir, his reasons for coming to Post's assistance, and gives more ample record of the mission. He had often seen Indians when young, and became desirous of benefiting them. He was placed when, in his nineteenth year, the Government asked him to proceed with Frederick Post to the Western Indians on the Ohio. He speaks of the dangers and fatigues of the journey. His narrative of the United Brethren's missions says, in substance, that Post cherished the hope of Christianizing the Indians, and Heckevelder went with him to teach the children to read and write.

They set out in March, and came to Post's house on the bank of the Maskingum, at a mile's distance from the Indian village, which lay southward, over the river. When they commenced to clear land, the Indians ordered them to stop and appear next day before their council. On Post's appearance, they charged him with dissimulation, since he was taking possession of their lands, when he had asserted that he came to them to teach them the word of God. Post said he wanted only land enough to live from, as he would not be a burden to them; thereupon they decided to give him fifty steps square, and next day the chief stepped it off for him. During the close of summer Post was asked by the Governor of Pennsylvania to bring some of the Western Delaware to an Indian treaty being held at Lancaster. He did so, and is not known to have returned. Heckevelder returned during the same fall. The Indian and Moravian village of Schoenbrunn was begun in 1772, eleven years later.

## THE PIONEER.

There is no perfect history. Fiction falls in line for truth. The "hatchet" of young Washington and the devotion of the dusky Indian girl in saving Smith are coinage of a fertile brain: who recks or wills to lose his faith in kindred tales?

We dimly outline from our signal-point the history which meets our eye, and steer our course between extremes of dates and happenings while incompleteness marks the narrative.

Transcribing recollections of the aged wavering in memory, we do not seek to reconcile discrepancies, but to embody here the names and deeds of those whose like can never more be seen.

Westward the tide of nations, mingled, sweeps its way; it leaped the summits of the Alleghenies, poured a living flood upon the broad fields of graves and into a wilderness of woods, whose only denizens were ferocious beasts and more cruel Indians. It stops not here, but cumulates its power, and rolls across a desert, till the soil under the Rocky's glens are resonant with the din of mining industry! Vainly the Indian tried to stem the torrent; the hunter and the trapper were the spies; the settler's axe next echoed through the wood as monarch trees came thundering down; then came groups of three or four, leaving here and there, and soon an endless line of pioneers moved into these valleys; emigrant wagons found a way, with families and household goods; then mills were built; towns were laid out; the merchant brought on stores. Then cities grew, till noble blocks, palatial homes, and churches steeping high, proclaim the energies of our free people.

This marvelous development has no parallel: it results as a magic tale. Look back a lifetime, and see these fields a primeval forest. Dewart, Rex, and Loutzenheiser, and near a score of others yet survive in Stark who recollect when Canton had no road; when hazel-thickets stood upon the site of present noble blocks, and streams unbridged were swam or waded, and, instead of present dung to note the passing time, was heard the dismal howling of the wolf or the far-off creak of the hungry pathster.

Rapid as have been the changes in this section, Stark is only wail upon her course. The energies which have made the present will not fatter; the future from

the finances of Massillon, which catch the eye of coming travelers, will be repaid for many times, and there cities' gas-lit streets will lengthen,—still finer blocks be raised; for

Lo! our land is like an eagle whose young gaze  
Feels on the moonlike beam, whose golden plumes  
Flout marvels on the storm, and, in the maze  
Of sunrise, gleams when earth is wrapp'd in gloom.  
An epitaph of glory for the tomb  
Of murdered Europe, may thy fame be made,  
Great People! As the sands shall thou become;  
Thy growth is swift as morn; when night must fade,  
The multitudinous earth shall sleep beneath thy shade!

## EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the earliest settlers in the County we find the names of David Bachel, Robert Lattimore, James Lattimore, and Jacob Kilt, who came in 1804, and settled at Canton. Two years later, we find Amos Holloway, Aaron Stanton, and Jane Stanton settled where Lexington now stands; Rufus Blair, John Siers, and Leonard Mowen have come to Canton; and Abraham Bair and George Washler settled in Plain Township. Daniel Dewart, now seventy-six, and resident of Canton, says, "My father Philip came here in 1807, on foot. He found a road until he came within five miles of the village of Canton; the intervening distance was traveled along a foot-path among thickets of hazel-brush. He found three houses, built and occupied by Samuel Coulter, James F. Leonard, and Orrert Crocen. Coulter was Postmaster up to 1816; Leonard was a surveyor, and came to the place in 1806. Beasled Wells, on laying out the town, donated lots for a court-house and for churches, and offered the usual inducements of time and donatives of land to such mechanics as should ply their vocation for a stipulated time as inhabitants of the village."

Of other early settlers, Reynolds gives the names of Captain Downing, Valentine Weaver, Thomas Rouse, Mayhew Folger, William Henry, Adam Essig, Philip Slosser, Leonard Mowen, Henry Loutzenheiser, and John Saxton. In 1806, Matthias Willaman, whose son Peter now resides in Jackson Township, came from Pennsylvania, and settled near the present site of Canton. From there he went to Plain. About the same time George Miller, father of Judge Jacob Miller, of Massillon, settled on the west side of Jackson Township. This part of the County was thinly settled for several years.

In 1807 the lands west of the Tuscarawas River, then known as the "New Purchase," were ordered to be surveyed, and were included in the treaty of Port Industry. The lands east of the river had been surveyed, and were thrown into market in 1806. Messrs. Joseph H. Larwill and William Henry, above named, were the surveyors of this part of the New Purchase. Judge Henry was for many years a resident of the townships of Perry and Tuscarawas, and finally removed to Wooster, in Wayne County. The late Hon. John Harris was associated with them. He was an honored, upright judge, member of the Legislature and of the Board of Public Works, and died in 1862 esteemed by all. The survey here made known, immigration to the then West commenced. The Indian title to the land was extinguished in 1809, but the Indian still clung to the hunting-grounds of his forefathers, and brought in fur and peltry to exchange for the white man's "fire-water."

In the spring of 1807 two young men, with a horse and a covered cart loaded with provisions, blankets, and rifles, followed the Indian trail over the plains west of Canton to the Tuscarawas River, fording at "high banks," where, in later years, stood the old free bridge, now nearly in the centre of the city of Massillon, and went to nearly the centre of what is now Tuscarawas Township, where they found the camp of the surveyors. Hon. John Larwill, a well-known resident of Wooster, was with the party. The young men, John and Robert Wardeu by name, finding a good spring of water at their halting-place, known now as the "Section," commenced prospecting for a location.

There was at that date no cabin of a white man west of the Tuscarawas River within the bounds of the County, or west of Canton on what is known as the State Road, excepting a cabin on the north side of the road, on the farm now owned by Mr. Daum, and at the place known as Wert's tavern, and more recently as the residence of Florin Beeller. At these points Benjamin Croninger and Jonathan Neely resided; the latter moved to near Indianapolis, Indiana, and is thought to be still living. As we have said in speaking of the pioneer, an irresistible tide of immigration poured in and would not stop. Some immigrants wrote home of forests and marshes, sickness and cold; others portrayed a land of ease and plenty,—but still they came. The name of John Worden is remembered by some living as associated with offices of honor and trust, and for twenty-five years the people of Perry Township, where he lived, knew that he lived uprightly and worthily.

The land-office at Canton, at which Colonel John Sloane and Colonel Gibson were receiver and register respectively, was crowded with settlers making entry of lands and receiving back to sell the trees for cabin boxes and get a patch of corn put in. The pages of 1815's Repository are filled at times with sales of lots at auction in villages laid out for future cities, but which are harvest-fields or old-time hamlets now.

At this office were sold as first sales the sites of Massillon, in Richland County, and of Wooster, in Wayne. By order of James Madison it was removed in 1816 to Wooster. In the fall of 1819 a road was cut from Kendall, near Massillon, to Wooster, which was the first road made in the County. The first State road was laid out by State Commissioners in the same year, between Canton and Wooster.

## ORGANIZATION.

Stark County was established by act of the Legislature, February 13, 1808, and organized on January 1, 1809. It was named after General John Stark, an officer of the Revolution, who distinguished himself in the battle of Bennington, and is bounded as follows:

"Beginning on the southern boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve at the northeast corner of the nineteenth section in the sixth range, thence running south between the fifth and sixth ranges to the southeast corner of the fifteenth township of said range; thence with the township line west until it intersects the eastern boundary of the United States Military District; thence with eastern boundary line north of the northeast corner of the tenth township in the first range of said military district; thence with the township line west until it intersects the Indian boundary, to the northwest corner of fractional township number ten in the tenth range in the Connecticut Reserve; thence north, with the line running between the tenth and eleventh ranges, to the northwest corner of township number two of the tenth range; thence east with the southern boundary of the Connecticut Reserve to the place of beginning."

The third section of the act of February 13, 1808, provides "that all that part of the County lying west of the tenth range and east of the sixteenth range in said new purchase, south of the Connecticut Reserve and north of the United States Military District, shall be a separate and distinct County, of the name of Wayne; but, with the County of Stark, shall be attached to, and made a part of Columbiana County until said County of Stark shall be organized, and shall thereafter be and remain a part of said County of Stark until otherwise directed by law." On the 16th of January, 1812, there was passed an act the first section of which provides "that the County of Wayne be and hereby is organized into a separate County." The preceding legislation defines the early limits of Stark County. Prior to 1815 it was laid off into eight townships, viz., Canton, Green, Tuscarawas, Sandy, Plain, Onaburg, Nimishillen, and Perry. Jackson Township was divided off from Green and Tuscarawas, Brown from Sandy, and Pike from Canton. At this time the number of free white male inhabitants of the County above the age of twenty-one years was one thousand three hundred and twenty-five, of whom not more than one-sixth took part in the general election.

As the public necessities seemed to require, it was apportioned into the following townships: Lexington, Washington, Sandy, Pike, Ross, Brown, Harrison, Canton, Plain, Jackson, Bethlehem, Perry, Lawrence, Green, Franklin, Tuscarawas, Sugar Creek, Nimishillen, Marlboro', and Onaburg. The township of Lake was laid out by the Commissioners of Columbiana County. They were all regular townships of six miles square. In 1822 the townships of Brown, Ross, and Harrison, and two tiers of sections from Sandy, were taken to aid in forming Carroll County; and in 1849 the symmetry of the County was marred by the detachment of Green and Franklin and their assignment to Summit. Since that date the County has consisted of seventeen townships, two cities of the second class, Canton and Massillon, and a third city, Alliance, ready for its honors and an honor to the County.

Many counties are content with a single city, but Stark has three upon the line of the Pittsburg, Port Wayne and Chicago Railway; there are many villages, which, in township history, will have appropriate place. The growth of a city is like the development of a man, and dependent upon three points of necessity,—food, clothing, and shelter. The fertile soil gave rich harvests of wheat, and the meadows furnished nutritious pasturage for droves of cattle and flocks of sheep; while clay and stone and forest-tree afforded ample means for building purposes; add to these the iron ledge and bed of coal, and all the elements of Stark's advancement are in view.

The human race sweeps westward; it either follow the expansive power of commerce, the civilizing influence of the arts, and a grouping at short intervals of hives of manufacturing industry upon the arteries of inter-oceanic trade,—the mighty railways of the States,—whose lines are lengthening still and making sites of cities yet to be.

## FIRST OFFICIAL RECORDS.

The record of the Commissioners of Stark County shows that on the 16th of March, 1809, the Board, composed of John Bowen, James Lattimore, and John Nichols, met at the house of James Campbell, in Canton, the ground-plot of which was thickly covered with hazel-brush, and proceeded to organize the County into five townships, and appoint elections as follows: Canton Township, election at Samuel Coulter's; Plain Township, at George Harter's; Massillon, at Henry Loutzenheiser's; Onaburg, at William Taylor's; and Sandy Township, at Isaac Vanmeter's; William Reynolds being clerk of the Board.

Every meeting showed work done; we transcribe the leading entries: "Ordered, that the clerk ascertain the number of justices of the peace which will be necessary for each township of the County, and that he, having got the certificate of the same from the associate judges, do proceed to advertise an election in each of the said townships, to be held on the first Monday in April. Said election shall be for the number of justices agreed upon by the associate judges, and for all other necessary township officers."

April 16, 1809, Wayne County was attached to Canton for privileges of suffrage. "Ordered, that tavern licenses be as follows: in Canton nine dollars yearly, elsewhere in County jurisdiction five dollars, said sum to be paid into the County Treasury." Ferryman on the Tuscarawas and Sandy Creek streams were licensed for six dollars yearly, and authorized among other rates to charge footmen sixpence; man and horse, one shilling; loaded wagon, half a dollar; and for every head of sheep or hogs, two cents.

James Campbell was first treasurer of the County, George Bair and Philip Slosser being his securities to the sum of three thousand dollars.

Bounty for scalps.—"Ordered, by the Board, that the following bounties be offered for killing wolves and panthers for the ensuing twelve months: for the scalp of a wolf or of a panther under six months old, fifty cents; over that age, one dollar." Next year, the premium was doubled.

"Ordered, that James Hewitt, John Stark, and George Miller, after legal qualification, proceed to view the ground along the road from, at, or near Jacob Owen's, or the road leading from Steubenville to Bethlehem; from thence to the town of Canton; and from thence, in the nearest and best direction towards the Tuscar-



was perlage, to the County line; and that Daniel L. McClure be the surveyor of said road as viewed by them." Report ordered to lie on the table for the Quarterly Sessions of September 1 following. Other road surveys and views follow, as roads were a primal necessity.

The first County tax levied was: on property, one-half per cent.; on cattle, ten cents per head.

First collector appointed was James Vree, for Granburg Township. A ballot was bad, and the length of time each Commissioner was to hold so determined. John Nichols obtained the three-year term.

It was ordered that the Court of Common Pleas should be held upstairs in Samuel Coulter's room, and that for the use of the room he should be allowed and paid three dollars for each court.

Three trustees and a treasurer were appointed to lease lands in Section 16. Daniel L. McClure was appointed treasurer of the County. Listers were appointed, to serve also as collectors if willing to do so; and so, little by little, the County machinery was put into active operation.

#### COURT RECORDS.

The initial proceedings of the first Court of Common Pleas, held December, 1809, Calvin Pease, President, and William Reynolds, Clerk,—were actions for debt, trespass, assault and battery, and slander.

The first case recorded is of John Sloane vs. George Thompson, for a claim of fifty dollars.

First indictment by grand jury, John Sloane, foreman, was for keeping an unlicensed tavern. The second was William Nailor, for selling whisky unlawfully; plead guilty, and paid half a dollar and costs of suit. Counsel for the State in the case was Roswell M. Mason.

#### COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS.

The first court in the County was held, in the fall of 1808, in an upper room of a log building erected by John Shorb, on the southwest corner of Market and Tuscarawas Streets. The building was afterwards owned and occupied by Philip Dewalt as a tavern, sign of the Spread Eagle. It was torn down in 1827, and the three-story brick now standing erected in its place. As an instance of the rise in property, Dewalt paid fifteen hundred dollars for the old floorless log cabin and the lot on which it stood, and men thought he had paid too dearly; yet in 1833 he sold the brick block to his son George for ten thousand dollars, and this time he had sold too low.

In the first court Calvin Pease was the presiding judge. Different court terms of various duration were held in places not known, till in 1810, when court convened at the tavern of Samuel Coulter, sign of the Green Tree, in the upper story of the frame addition. The same house is now owned and occupied by C. Oberly, corner of Market and Seventh Streets. The cellar was used as the first jail, and in this place of confinement John Sterling was placed for indebtedness, and from which he was hailed by Dewalt on the following day. In 1812 the court was removed to Patten's tavern, a brick building erected the preceding year by George Stidger, on the lot now occupied by the St. Cloud Hotel. Here it remained until the completion of a double log building, in 1814, on the corner of Market and Third Streets. It was intended to serve the purposes of court-house and jail combined. The north half of the building had two cells, and the entire south end was appropriated to court purposes. It answered the intended purposes till the completion of the brick court-house, in 1817. The log structure was retained as a jail until the erection of the old brick, in 1831. The contract for the erection of this building was given out in 1816.

The County Commissioners of that year were John Kryder, John Stuss, and William Alban. Before the building was completed, John Saxton was elected in place of John Kryder. Thomas A. Dayton was contractor for the brick-work, and J. D. Hensley the wood-work. The bricks were made and furnished by Timothy Wallis. The contractors were paid five thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy cents. In the spring of 1820 fence proposals were advertised, of "good substantial posts, rails, and sawed puting for a part, and the balance of boards." It was never built. Messrs. Harris and Reynolds, having leased the west end of the lot, built upon it a store, and no fencing was thought necessary.

During the winter of 1866 and '67, the question of a new court-house was sprung. In March, 1867, the State Legislature passed a law authorizing the County Commissioners to levy a one hundred thousand dollar tax to be expended in building a new court-house. The same body also gave authority to the city of Canton to levy a twenty-five thousand dollar tax for the same purpose. April 23, 1867, there were five hundred and thirty-four votes cast for, and forty-three against, the improvement. August 28, Henry C. Ellison, auditor, advertised for plans. J. C. Hoxie, of Philadelphia, obtained the contract at one hundred thousand dollars. Some informally occurring, Hoxie's plans were accepted, and, on November 8, the contract was awarded to Poyser & Campbell for eighty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars; H. E. Meyer, Esq., architect from Cleveland, was to superintend the work for four thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars. On December 28, 1867, the old buildings were sold at auction, and soon after torn down. The City Council having bought the Wikidall lot and given a deed to the Commissioners, excavation was done and the foundation-walls begun. July 4, 1868, the corner-stone was laid. Work proceeded through 1868-69. The dedication took place on February 22, 1870, and Canton had one of the finest buildings in the State. Still later, the Commissioners purchased what was called the Snyder lot, and built thereon, to the rear of the court-house, a handsome jail after the same fanciful and handsome pattern. Their position on the hill-crest gives them a prominence which speedily attracts the stranger's eye.

#### INITIAL EVENTS.

The first grist-mill in the County was built by Philip Slosser, the grandfather of Dr. Slosser, in 1806 or 1807, on or near the site of Roland's mill.

The first distillery in the County was erected and owned by Thomas Harford, in 1819 or 1820. He manufactured a cordial from cinnamon, peppermint, sugar, etc., that had a great reputation in that day. Those were the days of peach-brandy, cherry-honnoe, and cider-ut, which, with small and strong beer and ginger-ekes, were so characteristic of "battalions" forty years ago; but they have been superseded by lager, "rot-gut," and strychnine.

Indians came among the settlers to trade furs and pelts for tobacco and "fire-water." They had a camp by the large spring on the Spankle farm, west of the creek, and were generally peaceable.

In the fall of 1807 a log school-house (the first in Canton) was built on the lot on which the present fine court-house stands, and the first teacher was named Andrew Johnson.

The first bituminous coal found in the County was in 1810 or 1811, on the Smith farm, west of the creek.

What was known as the old Wooster Road formerly took off from Dr. Whiting's corner, but was subsequently straightened through West Tuscarawas Street. On this side of the creek there were a pond and swamp, which were bridged by throwing in large quantities of buckwheat straw and afterwards covered with

dirt, gravel, etc., and called Buckwheat Bridge. Thus, you see, the fathers were not slow in finding expedients for emergencies.

The first church in Canton, and probably the first in the County, was located on the lot now occupied by the Presbyterian Church, and owned by the German Lutheran and German Reformed Churches as a Union church. The Lutheran minister was Rev. Anthony Meyer, and the German Reformed, Rev. Benjamin Pount. Rev. John Stough had been preaching here as a sort of missionary before the erection of the said church. He resided in New Lisbon.

The first grand jury of the County met August 15, 1809, and consisted of William Nailor, foreman; Peter Motter, Michael Engel, James Price, Philip Slosser, John Stuss, James Fulton, Leonard Mowen, Daniel Carter, John Shorb, Jacob Aultman, Robert Latimer, James Latimer, Ebenezer Shaw, and Andrew Luckey. They met in session one day, and were discharged without finding a bill. The petit jury at the same court consisted of Robert Andrews, Jacob Hattman, Alexander Craig, David Grubill, Alexander Cameron, Jacob Kiser, Michael Flora, Henry Shull, John McJannet, Robert Morris, David Chy, David Edwards, Benjamin Cripps, David Maaney, James Moore, and John Hanna. All the jurors named are now dead. There being no business before the court in which their services were required, they were discharged.

The first will admitted to probate was that of William Stanton, on the 7th of November, 1811. The first order of partition was on the 15th of August, 1809, of the lands of Charles Hensline. The first alien naturalized was Robert Thompson, on the 17th of August, 1811. There has been but one execution in the County for murder. Many interesting reminiscences are still told of the ferocious powers and idiosyncrasies of the early members of the bar,—of such men as Wright, Tappan, Goodenough, Halseck, and others. Roswell M. Mason (father of James Mason, of Cleveland, and United States Attorney for Northern Ohio) was the first lawyer who settled in Canton, and came here in 1810. The next was Jeremiah H. Halseck, who came in 1812, but afterwards removed to Steubenville, and was presiding judge within the recollection of those living. James W. Lathrop was the first admitted to practice in the courts of the State, which was in 1816. The first sheriff of Stark County was Joseph McElgin.

The first representative of the County to the State Legislature was William Henry, elected in 1814.

We close this list of primary incidents with a register of the first marriage in the County,—that of James F. Leonard to Sarah Barber, on the 6th of June, 1806, by whom is unknown, and very likely without a license. This same old settler solemnized the first recorded marriage on the 14th of March, 1809, between John Andrews and Robert McCellan; James Harris being clerk pro tem. The stately line of Stark's sturdy pioneers is almost gone. They who had traced the wilderness into the stately works of art are gathered home to their fathers. But,

"Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,  
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;  
Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault  
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise."

The first newspaper of the County was the *Ohio Repository*, published March 30, 1815, in the town of Canton. The files have been carefully bound and preserved, and one may look upon its pages and read of Napoleon at Waterloo, and sixty years later, nearly, read again of another Napoleon at Sedan. The veteran editor, in his inaugural sheet, pledges himself that "truth shall be his guide, the public good his aim," and fills the columns of his initial number with a report of A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Committee of Ways and Means upon the state of the public credit, the circulating medium, and means of defraying public expenses,—topics of vital importance at the present time; the proceedings of the Thirteenth Congress, among whose acts was one fixing our peace establishment at ten thousand men; war with Algiers, and important local news.

#### PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

In no better way can we learn of the past than by a perusal of pioneer reminiscences, written by such settlers as Rev. John Neis, and expressed as follows: "I was," says he, "born on January 7, 1798, near Aaronsburg, Pennsylvania (his grandfather was from the German Rhine). In the spring of 1805 my father, George Neis, and Michael Reed, of his neighborhood, went together on horseback about three hundred miles to the Far West, as it was then called, to see the country and vacant land. So they came on through Pittsburg and other places on their route to the site of the new city of Canton, when there was no house nor shanty built there. Leonard had located himself and erected a small shanty one mile northeast from the present court-house, at a good spring of water. He was a surveyor, jobber, and pilot to sell his claims and show vacant lands to newcomers; which tract of land has been called the Reed farm ever since. Leonard was here, and is located near the present fair-ground. Neis and Reed stopped with Leonard a few days, and advanced no farther on their western course. The Tuscarawas River being the western boundary line of the then surveyed new purchase.

"Near the same time, D. Wells and J. R. Dickenson, of Steubenville, Ohio, had entered a few quarters in Section 9, Township 10, Range 8, to locate a town, with the expectation of getting the County seat established here. They were here with their surveyor, Daniel L. McClure, measuring, marking, and staking off streets and lots.

"Neis and Reed engaged and paid Leonard to show them some good vacant Congress lands not far off. He took them about four miles southwestward, showed them Section 29, Township 10, Range 8, and gave them the numbers of Section 30, Township 10, Range 8, which section they entered in the land-office at Steubenville at two dollars per acre, each two quarters. But before they left Leonard, Reed bought Leonard's location at seven dollars per acre, and moved on to it the next spring, and placed his eldest son, Jacob Reed, on the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 10, Range 8, among the brush and trees, to look out for a living for himself and family, with a little help from the father's family.

"In the spring of 1807, when the compiler of this was but nine years old, my father's family," he continues, "consisting of seven persons, emigrated in company with the family of Leonard Willemann, numbering nine or ten, and the family of Abraham Raak, composed of himself, wife, and five children.

"The three families set out from Centre County, Pennsylvania, three hundred miles to Canton, Ohio, each with a four-horse wagon, with large Pennsylvania wagon-box, with bows and two linen covers. The men guided the teams, and the mothers drove eight or ten head of cows and cattle. Some of the mothers carried babies in their arms, or led little ones along through mud and brush, especially from Pittsburg to Canton, where the heavy teams would frequently stick fast in the deep and tough mud. Occasionally they would have to pry up the deepest solid wheels, and relay a span or two of horses to drag the wagons to a more solid part of *terra firma*.

"We children, a score in number, were from six months to fourteen years of age. At the end of four weeks' toiling we reached Canton, and found three dwellings up and some others on the way. We proceeded to the new farm of Michael Reed, adjoining by the bush farm of Henry Lautenbecker. Father Neis had purchased a quarter-section located in Nimishillen Township, where Daniel Werner now lives, from John Nichols, who soon afterwards built a grist- and saw-

mill on the Nimishillen Creek, four miles south of Canton, where the enterprising William Laird had built and run a furnace to smelt stoves, kettles, etc., near forty years since. It was near the dwelling of Bradley C. Goodwill, deceased, and nearly opposite O. T. Browning's grist-mill in Canton Township. Neis concluded to move and locate himself and family on the northeast quarter of Section 30, which Reed and he had entered previously. There was a dim wagon-track thither, which had been opened by the Reeds and Newmans the preceding year to move on quarters adjoining and cornering that of belonging to Neis.

"Thus we moved there among the weeds and brush-bushes by the side of a cranberry marsh; cut and laid away the bushes; stuck and pounded down a few forked stakes, laid a pole on to bang the cook-pot to prepare the meals for the family. Our food was composed of milk, cream, potatoes, and browned-meat soup (coffee was only made on Sundays), chicken, deer, bear, and turkey, meat and broth, mush and milk, corn, and wheat-bread, buckwheat and Johnny-cake, the latter baked on a board before the fire; the potatoes and dough were often baked in the embers.

"A few weeks after squatting there we had cabin logs cut, and by gathering six or eight men and a few women in three or four miles around, we had a cabin raised and a clapboard roof put on, which made a comfortable shelter, with an earthen floor and large cracks to let the mosquitoes in and the smoke in the house to drive them out, for we had no fire nor chimney.

"We were frequently annoyed by Indians, who would paint their faces in red or brown stripes or spots, with half a dozen or more strings of deer-disk beads around their legs, to rattle while they were stamping or dancing around. At times they had bows and arrows in their hands, with tomahawk and butcher-knife in their belts; frequently a gun and powder-horn instead of bow and arrows, and endeavored to amuse or scare dogs, women, and children, at a distance of five or six rods from the cabins, by yelling, stamping, and shaking their rattling strings of beads. They were anxious to trade deer and bear meat, and muskrat, some of which had ornamental or checkered work upon them. In the fall of 1812 three hundred camped for three months almost in sight of Browning's mill.

"The bear, wolf, and deer were about us in great numbers. The bear lives principally upon nuts and acorns, and is very fond of honey; apt at finding the honey-bee in trees in the woods, and if the outer shells of the hollow trees are not too thick, they will gnaw through, and feast upon the honeycombs. They are expert in climbing trees to scorch for bees. If a person approaches they run, unless fired upon and wounded, when they fight desperately, and are formidable foes.

"Drinking was general. It was thought by many that cabin-building, log-rolling, and harvesting could not be done without alcoholic beverages. Hard-working men and women thought they must have their bitters in the morning before going to work, and then a refreshing draught every hour or two during the day. Nearly every farmer in this region would have one or two barrels of whisky made from his own rye and corn at one of the still-houses with which this part of the country was dotted over."

In 1812, Duncan squatted for settlement near Kendall and Massillon, as proprietor of the latter, as Roubert was of the former. Duncan bought provisions of the elder Neis, which John, the son, bailed to him with a team to his Extramadura farm near Massillon.

Schools were unknown for a few years. In 1811 there was a subscription school in Canton, where John Neis attended the English school three months, a boarder with A. Kraft and family. "In 1812," Neis says, "we had a log school-house built two miles from home, on Bulser Brown's land, now B. Richards's farm, near his coal bank, on the north side of a ridge, now a field. Seats were made of slabs brought from Nicholas's saw-mill, not far off. We made a large chimney on the outside, with a stone back wall, for log fires, with logs generally a foot or more thick and four or five feet long. Wm. Murphy, a son of 'Green Erie,' was our teacher. The war spirit was then high, being in the beginning of our last war with England. At noon, the only intermission we could have between noon and four and a half o'clock, the teacher would call us to order,—eating being done—to file as boys in rank to teach us military tactics, which same spirit had also the ascendancy in Canton, where the little boys from eight to fifteen years old had their master-rules, life and drum, and other equipments. Adam Fogle was captain, Philip Kraft, lieutenant, etc. According to law, all adult men from eighteen to forty-five years of age had to be enrolled, and to parade and muster three or four days yearly, in company and regimental drill." Neis knew Murphy as his teacher two winters, then George Beard relieved Murphy. The school-house was now improved,—it had split-log seats, was floorless and nearly roofless, and at one end had a large fire-place. This house stood on the lands of William Armstrong, or near to Cyrus Zoller's farm. Reading, writing, and ciphering were taught, and the best scholar aspired to the next winter's position as teacher.

Jacob Grounds, almost a centenarian, came to Stark County in the fall of 1808. When he arrived, the Indian missionaries Elliot and Heckewelder were yet living in the Tuscarawas Valley, and by their influence over the Indians the settlers in this section of the country were not molested during the war of 1812. Mr. Grounds became personally acquainted with the chiefs, Armstrong and Denavart. Their tribes were faithful till Hull's surrender; they then joined the British army at Detroit.

Groceries were high and scarce. Tea, coffee, and salt were difficult to be obtained; to procure a small quantity of the last named article, Gramms walked fifteen miles to the house of an uncle by the name of Haff, residing a few miles east of the village of Zoar, where he received a tinful. With that amount he returned home as contented as one in our day stepping into a store and purchasing a sack.

A barrel of wheat sold for only one shilling (12½ cents), and that was laid away carefully to pay the taxes.

Kindly feeling among the settlers was general. They regarded each other's happiness, and were always ready to assist or join together for heavy work, and accidents or sickness was soon known miles away, and tender concern manifested. We give an illustration: Mr. Grounds was one day clearing on his land and cut his foot so severely as to confine him to the house for several weeks. Meanwhile, Charity, wife of Thomas Roach, of Kendall, hearing of the accident, sent him a healing salve and a large basket filled with selected and choice food. This pioneer woman, loved for amiable qualities through life, dying, bequeathed to posterity the noble institution at Massillon which bears her name, where many an orphan has been reared and prepared for high positions in society.

#### A BAD BARGAIN.

We close this portion of our history with several incidents illustrative of the times and characters of individuals. One George Houghton gave Philip Coulter "fire-water." The Indian getting a taste wanted more. Houghton traded him a gallon of whisky for his horse. After Coulter got over his "big drink," he came back for his horse, and said, "You give me a gallon of whisky for my horse, I give you three gallons and take my horse." Houghton refused to return the horse, and narrowly escaped merited chastisement from his newly-made enemy.



### A BURNED FOOT.

Jacob Grounds, previously mentioned, went into the hills west of Zoar with an Indian to hunt. The night was cold. They built a fire at their heads, another at their feet, and spread one blanket on the ground and another over them. During the night it snowed, and Mr. Grounds put his foot into the fire, and burned the nail off of his toes. He still shows the marks.

### PURSUED BY A BEAR.

A man named Wilson, brother-in-law of Frederick Linerode, went hunting with J. Grounds about three miles west of Bolivar, near the house of Mr. Ramsey. Wilson, coming across a bear, shot at but did not kill it. The animal instantly turned upon him, giving him no time to load his rifle. The only choice left him was to seek safety in flight. Grounds, hearing the report of Wilson's rifle, came up and found Wilson at his greatest possible speed, and the enraged animal in hot pursuit. Wilson described a circle around Grounds, who shot at the bear twice, but in the excitement failed each time. Wilson was getting weaker, and the enemy was gaining on him at every jump. He called on Grounds to shoot the bear, for he could hold out no longer. Grounds drew near the track as they were coming once more around. Holding his rifle level, he fired, and both Wilson and the bear fell. Grounds thought that he had made too good a shot, and hit both; but on turning his companion over he found him unhurt. The bear was shot dead, the ball having passed through its head. From some superstitious notion neither of them would touch the meat, and so they let the Indians have it.

### CHILDREN LOST IN THE WOODS.

In the month of August, 1829, two children were lost in the woods. A little girl, ten years old, and her little brother, aged eight, residing in Randolph, ten or twelve miles northwest of Mount Union, started out towards night to find the cows. After looking till sundown, they turned, as they supposed, to go home, but instead went in another direction. Not returning at dusk, other members of the family went in search of the little wanderers, but returned late without finding them. The family and nearest neighbors searched the rest of the night, but with no success. Early the next morning the search was renewed, and messengers dispatched to Deerfield and Canton for help. The day's search was fruitless. On the third day, a large force had collected for a thorough search, and signals were arranged. About noon, tracks of little bare feet were discovered near where Mount Union road crosses Beech Creek, about four miles west. The signal was given, and the search, with some prospect of success, was continued. About two o'clock, fresh tracks were found in a low place in a deer-path in the clearing before mentioned, of Ezekiel Marsh. The water was very muddy in the tracks, and the men knew that the children must be near by.

Presently the little girl was discovered pushing her way along through the bushes, but instead of coming to them when she was called, thoroughly frightened, she started to run and hide. They caught her, but she would not speak a word. Her little brother was found near by, lying beside a log, thoroughly exhausted and scarcely alive. They were taken to the nearest neighbors, but the girl would not eat unless forced to, and tried continually to escape.

As soon as possible, the children were taken home to their distracted mother; but even there the girl seemed utterly bewildered, recognizing no one, and trying continually to break away, and several times succeeded, and started for the woods. Many days elapsed before the children were fully restored to consciousness and health.

### AN INDIAN SCARE.

In 1812, in August, the settlements in Stark County were disturbed by the war-hoop of the Indian. The war which had been raging upon the Western frontier was carried on by the British and Indians, who formed an alliance, with a bitterness almost unparalleled in the history of warfare. Settlements were deserted and crowds retreated eastwardly, leaving their cabins to be burned and fields to be laid desolate. This condition of things lasted but for a short time. On September 10, 1813, the victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, over the British squadron, checked the devastation upon the frontier, and the tide of immigration poured westwardly once more. The seat of war was transferred to other portions of the country, and, although peace was not declared between this country and Great Britain until December, 1814, this section of the West escaped its horrors.

On the surrender of Hull, the people of Canton were full of forebodings. One day an alarm was given that the Indians were approaching, and there was hurrying to and fro, until it was discovered that the body of men seen across the Tuscarawas River were a portion of Hull's paroled men on their return home. The soldiers were in a deplorable condition both as regarded food and clothing. The ladies of Canton, among whom were Mrs. Stidger, Sterling, Schuch, Foyle, Palmer, and Coulter, securing a large iron kettle, made a quantity of soup, and hastily baked a batch of ash-cake from flour, salt, and water; spoons were obtained from the store, and the men were fed; recruited, they pushed for their homes.

### FOURTH OF JULY, 1815.

There were patriots in those days among the pioneers. The day was observed in Canton by a parade of Captain Slosser's Volunteer Rifles and Brown's Infantry. A sumptuous repast was prepared by Mr. Patton, and thoroughly enjoyed by all assembled. Fencing and marching to a handsome square near by, they halted, and loaves to the number of eighteen were drunk amid platoon-drilling, music, and cheering.

Nor was Massillon behind her neighbor in public spirit. The day was honored in by a heavy salute; the company met at the house of Mr. Earle, and thence proceeded to the high banks on the Tuscarawas. Enosh Dewey read the Declaration of Independence; an "Ode to Science" was sung by a choir, closing with "Old Hundred" by the assemblage. Then came toast, a repast, coffee, hymns of praise, and orderly dispersal. One of the toasts referred to the West as the place where civil and religious liberty triumphed. Among the participants at the latter celebration was Dr. William Gardner, the first physician west of Canton, always prominent in his profession, who died in Canton in 1833.

### PATENT RIGHT.

A patent right in a loom which weaves cotton or linen, single or twilled, without altering the gears, at the rate of thirty to forty yards per day, is advertised, in 1815, by George Crips.

At Kendall, a keel-boat, nine tons burden, in good order for a voyage, is offered for sale.

### AN OLD BANK.

The first bank of Stark County was known as the "Farmers' Bank of Canton." The first election for directors was held at the house of Philip Dewall, on April 25, 1815. John Shorb was elected president, and William Fogle, cashier, for the year.

The "Library Company of Canton" was formed November 23, 1816; J. W. Lathrop, librarian.

### TRADING COMPANY.

The "Farmers' and Mechanics' Trading Company" of Kendall was organized September 2, 1815, to continue till 1835. This early company was established on a capital of twenty-one thousand dollars, to support a retail store on the present principle of co-operation. William Elliot, John Bowman, John Mason, William Armstrong, and John McCoy were appointed directors.

### FINANCIAL EMBARRASMENTS.

From the close of 1812 down to 1829, at various times, the residents and now-comers experienced want and suffering. Nothing of agricultural product would command money. The Legislature tried the plan of chartering banks, and the General Government, in 1816, resorted to the expedient of a national bank, and when that went into operation, the effect was an absorption of all the local institutions; their issues became depreciated, and they were compelled to close their doors. Nothing but money would purchase the necessities of life; without money, sugar, salt, tea, coffee, sheetings, and shirtings had to be represented by what substituted the forest, field, and flock would supply the hand of industry. The maple-tree was drained of its sweets for sugar, muskrat-root and parched grain were substitutes for tea and coffee, and the spinning-wheel and flax-break, now so seldom, if ever, seen and heard, were parlor ornaments. The qualifications of a wife were not to play upon an organ or piano, producing harmonic sounds; they were knitting and spinning and helping in the harvest-field. One good woman, who long since finished her labors, in addition to her household duties helped to roll logs and burn the brush upon lands where now stands a part of the city of Massillon.

In 1820, Hon. R. H. Feltger, with an elder brother, hauled flour, with a two-horse wagon, to the city of Cleveland, then a village not half the size of Alliance, and gave two barrels of flour for one barrel of salt. Since that period salt has sold for one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, and flour at fourteen dollars; not at one and the same time, but such has been the difference. As late as 1826, wheat sold at Kendall at twenty-five cents per bushel. Now, one dollar a bushel is too small a price for the farmer. Sixty years have sped themselves away, and the hardships of those times are known only by these old references.

The men and women of 1815, and later, left pleasant homes, loved and loving ones, for the privations of a wilderness and the companionship of savages. They lingered for their good old homes, but did not take their hand from their work. They erected churches and school-houses, and laid the foundation for Stark's present wealth and prosperity.

Five young men,—the two Millers, Ball, Aultman, and Cook,—in 1830, left the little village of Greentown and started business in Canton. They began with a combined capital of five thousand dollars. Five firms have grown from them, whose manufactures had reached, in 1870, a total value of fourteen millions.

### EARLY SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

To a Representative from Stark County to the State Legislature of 1822 belongs the credit of having introduced the first bill in relation to the establishment and regulation of common schools in Ohio.

Reference is made to Hon. James W. Lathrop, of Canton, an upright lawyer and Christian gentleman. Fifty years' experience has made legal changes necessary, but to the Stark County Representative be the honor of having introduced a system of common schools that has, with its amendments, been found fully extensive enough for the education of all the children in the State.

The measure was primarily obnoxious to his constituency, on the ground of laxity; still, he was re-elected, amended his imperfect school law, and stirred up the flame of opposition by increasing taxation for school purposes; elected a third time by less than fifty majority. He died at Columbus during the winter of 1824.

### NAVIGABLE CANALS.

The subject of internal improvements, to connect the Ohio River with Lake Erie by navigable canals, began to attract legislative interest in 1822. The example of Olvion, of New York, in building a canal from Albany to Buffalo, stimulated Ohioans to action. By 1824, estimates of cost were brought to legislative notice, of constructing a canal up the Cuyahoga, across the Portage summit, down the Tuscarawas and Muskingum, over Licking summit, and down the Scioto to Portsmouth, as was also the cost of the Miami line. The commissioners appointed were A. Kelly, John Johnston, M. T. Williams, N. Benaby, T. Worthington, and B. Tappan. An act to provide for internal improvement by a system of canals was passed in February, 1825. Work was immediately commenced; new life and enthusiasm were everywhere manifested; the Cuyahoga and Muskingum route was chosen; contracts were made, and work began between Akron and Cleveland. The canal was located from Akron to Massillon in December, 1825, and led to Kendall contractors January 18, 1826.

Governor Clinton removed the first shovel of earth on Licking summit, and, on August 25, 1827, navigation was opened upon the Ohio Canal. The event was marked by the arrival of two boats at Massillon, the "Allen Triumphant," named after the Governor of Ohio, and the "State of Ohio." A celebration was held on that occasion which has never been excelled since in festival or holiday.

### GRATIFYING RESULTS.

The opening of the canal was the inauguration of a new era, not only throughout the country, but its effects were seen in the revival of all branches of business. The public were notified that passengers could be carried by boats running night and day, and crowds availed themselves of this new means of transportation. The weekly four-horse post-coach, that had run since 1824, was changed to a daily, and, in 1828, the merchants of Stark County, for the first time, paid cash for wheat. Among those business men were A. & D. B. McCulley, H. B. & M. D. Wellman, Isiah Brown, and James Dauncen. The price paid was forty cents a bushel, and since that date wheat has been a staple that would always, at some price, bring the cash, and as a result, prosperity has attended the farmers who make it their crop. The amount of wheat produced, with kindred statistics, will be found under the head of Agriculture.

### RAILROAD LINES.

One stride was taken, but another more prodigious was not far remote. Not the sound of whistles broke the stillness in those days. The old sexton rang the court-house bell morn, noon, and night to tell the laborer of passing time. The daily coach from Massillon to Canton, distance being eight miles, occupied two hours and a half in making the trip. While on the canal from Coshocton to Massillon, a distance of nearly sixty miles, a boat was two days and three nights in making the trip, and going all the time.

In 1831 an act of incorporation was obtained for a railway from Pittsburg to Massillon, and abandoned because of the intervening hills along the route. What would they have thought to see the Hoosier tunneling, the Mississippi bridged, and the Rocky Mountains crossed for railroad travel, whose movements are controlled across a continent by telegraph!

Sixteen years later, on a more difficult line, the work was done. The railroad system had begun to stretch westward its Briarean hands, and locomotives

with long trains went trailing through the valleys, conveying to and fro the grain, the live stock, minerals, and merchandise; and then did farming proper, and towns upon their route began their public works and rows of business blocks.

By act of February 24, 1848, the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company was authorized to construct a road from Mansfield eastward by way of Wooster, Massillon, and Canton to some point on the eastern boundary of the State. Consolidated with an Ohio and Indiana company, the title "Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company" was assumed. The citizens of Stark, realizing the greatness of the work, gave generous subscriptions; the work was done, and properly enhanced in value all along the track. The connections made by the road with other railroads in the County are three in number,—at Alliance with the Cleveland and Pittsburg, at Massillon with the Cleveland and Massillon, and at Oreville with the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroads. The length of road owned by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company in the County is: main line, 34.83 miles; assessed valuation in the aggregate, from report of 1873, \$1,887,494; the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad have 4.23 miles of main line in the County, and valued at \$135,789; the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, crossing Lexington Township in the northeast, has 10 miles main line, valued at \$289,078; and the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad has 23.87 miles of main line, valued at \$237,655. Stark County has, therefore, nearly 80 miles main line track, with a valuation of \$2,549,407.

### BANKING.

Under act of Congress of February 25, 1863, there were five national banks in operation November 1, 1873, with a total capital of half a million dollars. There were at the same time eleven private banks, with a total capital of three hundred thousand dollars. Stark County has, therefore, sixteen banks, and a total capital investment of eight hundred thousand dollars.

### ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Of turnpikes or plank-roads the County has none.

The County has four public buildings, valued at \$109,000. During the year ending April 30, 1873, three hundred and ten dwellings were erected at a cost of \$151,520; one hotel, \$8,000; seven mills, \$14,330; five machine-shops and factories, costing \$23,770; twenty other business places, valued at \$30,639; and a grand total of buildings erected during the year of four hundred and ninety-seven, costing \$277,260.

### LONGEVITY.

The observer is constantly noticing aged men; they are found in every township, and still vigorous and intent on business. This fact and the following statistics of the year ending March 31, 1873, speaks plainly of the salubrity of the climate. From a population of over fifty thousand there were about four hundred deaths; of these, thirty-four were over sixty years of age, forty-four over seventy, seventeen over eighty, and two over ninety.

### COUNTY INFIRMARY.

On the 8th of March, 1831, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act to authorize the establishment of poor-houses in any county in the State, at the discretion of County Commissioners. In some counties the Commissioners availed themselves of the act without delay, others never did. At the sessions of 1841 and 1842, an act was passed requiring all poor-house directors to be elected as other county officers.

The Stark County Infirmary is located in Plain Township, two miles north of the city of Canton, upon a County farm of two hundred and forty acres. Dr. Byers, of Columbus, speaks in the highest terms of the manner of conducting the home for the frielders, and pronounces its system exceptionally good. From last report the number of inmates is two hundred and seventy-three.

### CHILDREN'S HOME.

An act has been passed authorizing Stark and Columbiana Counties to issue bonds for a home for orphan children.

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Mineral deposits enrich nations, and are the natural springs of future wealth and power. The people of Stark are deeply interested in a knowledge of the quantity, quality, and accessibility of her coals and irons.

Ohio coals are all bituminous, and are in three classes,—fire, cooking, and steam. The first is richest in carbon, and is chiefly used in making iron; the last is compact, bituminous, and excellent for light or heat.

The entire area of Stark County is underlaid with coal; the average thickness of available seams is twenty feet, and twenty-seven cubic feet weigh a ton. The supply is simply inexhaustible. In 1870 five hundred and one hands mined in Stark County 3,281,425 bushels of coal; and in 1872 nine hundred and sixty-two hands mined 13,131,775 bushels. She then stood third in the list of coal counties in the State.

Ohio stands second as an iron-manufacturing State. The materials essential—ore, coal, and limestone—are adjacent and abundant. Stark began, in 1812, with fifty-two hands, and mined 61,000 tons. J. P. Burton built the Massillon furnace in the city of the same name, in the year 1854. It has one stack, and a daily capacity of twenty tons of 2000 pounds each. The fuel used is bituminous coal, and during the first half of 1873 3961 tons of pig-iron were manufactured.

Blackband ore is a bituminous shale with enough iron to make it valuable as an iron ore. It is found chiefly in the southern portion of Stark, and has a thickness of ten or twelve feet. It is found on high ground. Two furnaces at Massillon run entirely upon this kind of ore. Stark County is credited, in 1872, with having manufactured 2790 reapers, 1360 mowers, 1125 thrashers, and 1166 plows.

Property valuation as assessed shows the County's advance in wealth as follows: In 1830, valuation for taxation was \$9,413,098; in 1874 it was \$33,873,983. Taxation, \$900,000. Increase of population is shown as follows: Population in 1820, 12,406; 1840, 34,017; and in 1873, 52,508.

### GEOGRAPHICAL.

Stark County is situated in the eastern part of the State. It has Summit and Portage for its northern boundary, Mahoning, Columbiana, and Carroll on the east and southeast, Tuscarawas southward, and Holmes to the west.

Its surface is rolling. The central and northern portions are somewhat undulating. The soil is, in general, a sandy loam. In localities to the northward and outward a clayey soil is found. Its staple products are wheat and corn. Corn-milling is extensively carried on; and manufacturing is an important enterprise, as Stark is credited in the report of 1873 with twenty-two thousand tons of railroad iron among other items of industry.

Its facilities of soil, mineral products, iron ore, flocks of the choicest sheep, and superior water-power, all suggest prominence in farming and manufacturing. Enormous beds of lime-stone exist, and limestone abounds. At an early date the



mulberry was raised, and the manufacture of silk attempted with prospects of success. The great body of the settlers came from Pennsylvania, Germany, and France. The area in farm lands, by report of 1870, is 355,301 acres; of this, 259,072 acres were cultivated, and 75,222 acres of woodland, or uncultivated. The number of farms was 3217, or 87.1 acres of improved land to the farm. The County contains seventeen townships. Canton is the County seat. Marietta, eight miles west of Canton, is a thriving city, and the seat of manufacturing industry in the County. Waynesburg, twelve miles southeast of Canton, is a flourishing place. Canal Fulton, on the Ohio Canal, is a business town; besides, there are a number of other more or less thriving towns and villages, whose geography and history will be more minutely detailed in the township histories.

### AGRICULTURAL.

Ohio ranks high as an agricultural State. Stark County stands well up towards the head of her eighty-eight counties. For many years its reputation as a wheat section was unrivaled, and even the burrows, near Marietta, produced an excellent crop. Of eighteen counties which, in 1872, raised over 300,000, Stark takes the leadership with 49,950 acres and 71,571 bushels, or an average of nearly 18 bushels to the acre, and nearly 100,000 more than Seneca, which stands next on the competing list.

The corn crop of 1872 was the largest ever raised in the State, and amounted to over 103,900,000 bushels. Of twenty counties which severally produced more than 1,500,000 bushels, Stark ranks the fifteenth, with 24,198 acres and 1,707,001 bushels, or an average of 702 per acre.

Twenty counties produced each over 400,000 bushels of oats in the year we have taken to report, and Stark grades second, with 24,375 acres and 831,902 bushels, averaging 34 to the acre.

Other products are rye, barley, potatoes, flax, meadow and clover hay, tobacco, cheese, and nearly a million pounds of butter. Considerable quantities of sugar and syrup from the sugar-maple and the sorghum-cane were manufactured.

Of fruits, the only great crop in 1872 was of apples, the State producing nearly twenty-three million bushels, as shown by the returns. The subsequent crops are much below the average. Six counties produced over 500,000 bushels of apples each; of these Stark is second, with 173,031 bushels. The County is sixth in the amount of pears produced in a list of ten leading counties. The grape-yield, for the acreage planted, is good. Live stock in the County during 1873, with value, was as follows: horses, 14,106, \$979,402; cattle, 32,416, \$423,705; mules, 248, \$19,400; sheep, 74,703, \$178,155; hogs, 27,161, \$80,902; pounds of wool shorn, 258,422.

### EDUCATIONAL.

Many of our early settlers—whose impress of character was felt in the establishment of schools and their determined support—will stand high on the pages of history for their far-seeing vision upon those allied subjects, education and religion.

In localities where first settlers were careless, the result is lamentable. The reputation of a locality for school interest allures or drives away the best class of people.

During the inception of the free school system, the people were divided upon the principle of taxing all to educate the children of all, but the measure has obtained general support.

The allotment of Section 16 of each township to school purposes furnished a basis, by their lease or sale, for a permanent fund; the interest from that fund amounting for Stark County in 1874 to \$152,531. We have taken the following from the Auditor's report to the State School Commissioners for the year ending August 31, 1874:

Total receipts for school purposes for the year, \$221,974.62. The total expenditures for school purposes were \$159,121.34. The balance of school funds on hand September 1, 1874, was \$62,853.28. Amount paid teachers within the year ending August 31, 1874, was \$78,405.

Within this last-mentioned year there were erected in the County seven school-houses, at a total cost of \$21,494. The number of school districts is 108. Total number of school-houses is 172. The entire value of school property is \$125,574.

The number of different teachers employed during the year was 364,—an equal number of each sex.

### TABULAR STATEMENT OF ENUMERATION.

The report of enumeration for year ending August 31, 1874, gives the following number of youth of age between six and twenty-one, for districts and separate districts, totals of each and of all:

Paris, 361; Washington, 625; Lexington, 362; Marshboro', 530; Nimishillen, 645; Oranburg, 745; Sandy, 135; Pike, 400; Canton, 680; Plain, 833; Lake, 630; Jackson, 712; Perry, 563; Bethlehem, 451; Sugar Creek, 466; Tuscarawas, 1046; Lawrence, 998; total, 19,215. Separate districts: Canton, 7913; Alliance, 1335; Marietta, 1991; Minerva, 218; Paris, 120; Robertsburg, 60; New Franklin, 79; Hostetter, 147; Mount Union, 210; Massillon, 135; Louisville, 309; Waynesburg, 198; Uniontown, 144; Magnolia, 46; Narrows, 208; Wilmet, 172; Canal Fulton, 273; total, 8637. Grand totals by sexes: boys, 9505; girls, 9707; total, 18,902. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one there are 4846 persons.

School interest is healthy. Educators are vigilant. The press contains frequent encouraging notices of schools and their exercises. A curious and valuable revival in spelling has spread like a wild wave over the land, and the neglected branch is claiming its meed of attention.

### CANTON ACADEMY

is a fine institution, claiming thoroughness and progress in such branches as chemistry, algebra, geometry, and Latin.

### MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.

This institution was organized in the year 1846. It began humbly, with six pupils and a single teacher. In 1858 a regular charter under the State and United States laws was given, with full college and university powers, and a responsible and efficient board of trustees and faculty. Its distinctive features are: entire liberty in the choice of studies; prominence to practical studies; special, preparatory, and full classical and philosophical courses; non-sectarian and non-partisan in character; equal privileges to ladies; economy in expenses. It has a fine museum, comprising specimens to the value of over one hundred thousand dollars, obtained from all parts of the world. Lewis Miller, C. Aultman, and Jacob Miller donated seventy-five thousand dollars, in equal sums, for endowment purposes.

The college grounds are beautiful, and are elevated one hundred and seventy-one feet over the railroad station at Alliance, two miles distant.

The attendance last year was 1197. Total from origin of college, 10,647; of whom 1318 have taught public schools,—a third being ladies. It claims no superior in modern facilities or competent professors. Apparatus and museum are together worth a quarter of a million of dollars. Over two thousand students taught in the business school are satisfactorily filling good situations.

Mount Union College is purely philanthropic; its property is estimated at four hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, obtained by donation and held in trust. Boarding three dollars per week, and less in families. Tuition, a trifle. O. N. Hartshorn, LL.D., is the president. The late Chief-Justice Chase, one of its trustees, urged that "Mount Union College, with its increased facilities, can and should freely extend its rare advantages to vastly more of our country's young men and women."

### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Yearly assemblages of teachers are held, with profit to teachers and proportionally greater good to schools. Skilled educators assist the board of examiners to make the sessions instructive. Till date, February 12, 1875, teachers receive pay for the time schools are closed to attend these institutes, a privilege likely to be curtailed.

### POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, from which Ohio was taken, from the establishment of the first civil government in July 13, 1788, until the close of 1802, when he was removed and Charles W. Byrd, of Hamilton, Territorial Secretary, became acting Governor until March 3, 1803.

In the year 1802 the State constitution was adopted, and in 1809 the County of Stark was organized. Until the year 1812 the State was entitled to but one Representative in Congress: from 1812 to 1822, to six; from 1822 to 1832, to fourteen; from 1832 to 1842, to nineteen; and from 1842 to 1853, to twenty-one; then for ten years the number was reduced to nineteen, and now stands at twenty. The first election for member of Congress was held June 27, 1803, to elect one member for two years, dating March 4, then past. Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, was elected, and continued to fill the office until 1813. Matthias Shepler, as has been said, was Stark's first Representative in Congress, from 1817 to 1820. D. A. Starkweather, of the same County, succeeded him. Other Representatives were Samuel Lakin, D. K. Carter, and D. F. Leiter. Present Representative is L. D. Woodworth, of Mahoning, for the Seventeenth Congressional District, composed of Carroll, Columbiana, Mahoning, and Stark Counties. The Twenty-first District, composed of Stark and Carroll, is represented in the Senate of the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio by Edwin Ferrall; in the House by Edward Brooke, of Marlboro', and Johnson Sherrick, of Canton, for Stark County.

The Common Pleas Judge for District No. 9, first subdivision, composed of Stark, Carroll, and Columbiana, is Joseph Pease, of Canton.

District Court is held in Stark, September 17. Common Pleas Court convenes in Stark, February 9, June 1, and November 9.

The probate judge of Stark is A. W. Holdenbrand.

The office of auditor was created at the session of 1820-21. Prior to this date, the duties of the office were performed by the Commissioners and their clerk. The auditor was annually elected until 1824; since then biennially. Edwin A. Lee is the present officer.

County treasurers were first appointed by associate judges, then, till 1827, by County Commissioners. On January 24, 1827, the Legislature provided for a biennial election. The act is still in force. George Feester is the incumbent.

County collectors. The office in early years knew many changes. Township collectors received the chattel, and a County Collector the land, tax. From 1806 to 1820 the State was divided into four districts, and a collector of non-resident land tax appointed by the Legislature for each. From 1820 to 1827 County collectors collected all taxes; in 1827 the office was abolished, and its duties devolved on the treasurer. Edwin W. Page is clerk of court, William Baxter, sheriff, Joseph J. Parker, prosecuting attorney, and Marcus E. Wilcox, recorder.

### EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

Impressions of character extend through successive generations. From small and weak parties they have grown powerful and numerous. The Presbyterian Church in Canton was organized by Rev. McClain, in September, 1821. Till 1833 meetings were held at the old court-house or private rooms. The first church foundations were laid in 1827; it was finished in 1833; remodeled in 1844; and a bell put in the steeple in 1858. Jas. B. Morrow was its first pastor; installed June 21, 1826. Rev. T. M. Hopkins succeeded him, in 1839. Other pastors were Wm. D. Reece, S. T. Porter, and W. W. Taylor. In October, 1846, Rev. E. Buckingham came to Canton. In the evening's service, the entire assembly suddenly left him to see a nine-pin alley burn on Cherry Street. He remained a quarter-century. The present church cost over fifty thousand dollars. Its cornerstone was laid August 18, 1867, and it was dedicated in April, 1871. W. J. Parker is pastor.

The Baptist Church was organized April 28, 1849. It had but seven members. The first building used for worship was erected by I. M. Allen for a school-house, to which use it was applied in 1851. The present church was finished in 1871, and cost about thirty-five thousand dollars. It will seat six hundred persons. W. A. Smith is pastor.

The Catholics are represented by two churches in Canton, and nearly a dozen in the County. St. John's is the oldest. It was built by Bishop Heeni, in 1818, at a cost of five thousand dollars, and, standing on the hill north of the town, was in use for over forty years. The new church, costing about seventy-five thousand dollars, was dedicated in 1872. Bishop Rosecrans laid the corner-stone. Father Bartholet is pastor. St. Peter's was organized in 1845, by Henry Lutz, with fifty families. The same year they finished a church at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The foundations of a new church are laid, which, on completion, will cost over one hundred thousand dollars. Victor Arnold is pastor. The two congregations number over six hundred families. The schools are taught by "Ladies of the Sacred Heart" from Cleveland, and enroll six hundred and fifty children.

The first Methodist exercises were held in the old academy. Father Toller and John and Thomas Duffield were the chief supporters. The first church—a log-frame—was built in 1830, Milton Colt being pastor. The new church, a handsome structure, was erected in 1863, at a cost of only forty-one thousand dollars. Four members, E. Dall, C. Aultman, L. Miller, and T. R. Tanner, each gave nine hundred dollars to the work. C. W. Smith is in charge. Membership about three hundred and fifty. The second Methodist Episcopal Church was an outgrowth from the first, in 1871. A building is in course of construction to cost about eighteen thousand dollars. Rev. G. A. Lowman is pastor. Membership, two hundred.

Other denominations are well represented by handsome churches. Among them are the Lutheran—L. M. Kubus, pastor. The German and the English Reformed are in charge of P. Horbuck and his son, E. P. Horbuck, promising an orator. Rev. Ingram is pastor in the Disciple Church, J. C. Lavery in the Episcopalian, and Elder Doth in the United Brethren. Canton forgets not the source of her prosperity—she is a city of churches and church-goers.

### ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES.

In union there is strength. A clear recognition of this maxim has banded the manhood of Stark County in various orders, which, having the Golden Rule for their motto, have grown in numbers and importance, and are thriving heavily.

**Odd-Fellowship.**—On June 9, 1845, the first meeting of Odd-Fellows was held in Stark County. The first board of officers was: O. P. Stidger, N. G.; James Armstrong, V. G.; Geo. Miller, Sec.; and Ralf A. Ingertoll, Treas. The first meetings of the lodge were held on the second floor of what is now known as Bowen's grocery, in Sleepy Hollow, on East Tuscarawas Street. It was a part of the old Union tavern. Nimishilla Lodge, on its twenty-fifth anniversary, had initiated three hundred and thirty-nine members. Besides this lodge, there is the Monheim, of Canton, the Stark, at Canton, the Sippe, in Marietta, and the Alliance, at Alliance; also Daughters of Rebecca (suggested by Schayler Colfax), and the Canton Encampment. Other lodges exist at Navarre, Fulton, Minerva, and Waynesburg.

**Masonic.**—Canton Lodge, No. 60, was organized on the 1st of March, 1824, by Moses Andrews, W. M.; James Drennan, S. W.; D. C. Goodwill, J. W.; J. W. Latrop, Orec Pitkin, Josiah Brown, John Whipple, and Aaron Norton. At a semi-centennial, held on March 10, 1871, J. C. Dockius and Harmon Stidger were present as the only survivors of those who signed the original constitution. The first Masonic celebration was had on June 24, 1823. There were present from Canton fifteen, Wooster three, New Philadelphia three, New Lisbon four, and Mansfield nine. They met at Philip Tromp's tavern, marched to the court-house, where Brother Jones officiated, and thence to DeWalt's tavern to supper and enjoyment.

**Stark County Agricultural Society** has been in existence some twenty-five years. Its fairs have been generally successful. It owns some twenty acres of ground within city limits to the northeast, is financially sound, and has about four hundred members.

There are several lodges of **Patrons of Husbandry** organized in the County. The **Young Men's Christian Association** was organized, in 1866, by Henry C. Fugle and Leri Miller. The society have been and still are active workers. The physicians of Stark have for years maintained a **Medical Society**. Insurance companies are, and wisely ought to be, heavily patronized in the County. The **Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company** have insured two thousand five hundred farmers in Stark County. Capital, \$500,000. The **Mutual Life Insurance Company** has one hundred policy-holders in Canton alone, who carry \$300,000 insurance. Assets of the company, \$40,000,000.

From one, learn all. Human nature is unchangeable. The citizens of Stark believe in progression through association, as is evidenced in mercantile, mining, manufacturing, agricultural, educational, religious, and various other societies and associations named.

### STARK'S PLACE IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

What were history without a record of services and devotion to our nation, when she hung crucified between the thieves of slavery and rebellion, given and shown by the loyal sons of Molly Stark?

Four companies sprang to arms at the tidings of Sumter's fall, and by April 25, 1861, the ranks were well to overflowing; Captains McFar, Beach, Wallace, and Denny in command.

On their return, they sent them back accompanied by hundreds more. The people followed them with numerous generous gifts. They raised a fund for soldiers' families. Washington Township paid all her volunteers fifty dollars each; and when the vacant hearts never more to be filled by loved ones grew many, they nerved their hearts to struggle on.

It is impossible to say accurately how many men were raised in Stark County, but under the 75,000 and 300,000 calls the number was not far from 1943.

Represented as follows: Co. F of the 4th Ohio Infantry, three months and three years; 19th Ohio Co. A, F, and I, these companies served time and veteraned; 20th and 41st had parts of companies from Stark; 42d, one company; 43d, one company; 61th, one company; 65th, part of a company; 76th, two companies; 82d, represented; 104th, three companies and part of a fourth, full August 17, at Marietta; 107th, two companies; 115th, four companies, D, E, I, and F, full September 10, rendezvoused at Marietta; 131st, one company from Marietta, full in County. The 162d, National Guard, were out one hundred days,—all Stark men but one company. The 3d Ohio Cavalry, represented by one company. Stark's account by October 1, 1862, stood thus: enrollment, 7910; volunteers to September 1, 2477; drafted, 511. November 1, 1863, the enrolled militia of Stark numbered 6182.

The members of Stark's Military Committee deserve honorable mention of their names: J. U. Underhill, John C. Mong, G. B. Greenwood, Anson Pease, S. Mobly, H. Knobloch, J. S. Kelly, D. W. Galt, J. F. Reynolds, J. P. Rex, and H. S. Martin. How well Stark stood at the close the following shows: quota of Stark for 1864, 408; recruits furnished, 373; drafted, 5; deficit, 30.

### FOUR CAPTAINS WHO FELL.

Captain James Wallace, Canton Zonaves, Co. F, 4th Ohio: was wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; died January 4, 1863.

Captain Bernard F. Steiner, of Pike Township, served three months a private in the 16th Ohio; raised D of the 107th; fell at Gettysburg from a bullet through his head; came home to die August 13, 1863.

Captain William Raketrav, of Washington Township, having served three months, raised a full company for the 19th; died December 24, 1861. Over his remains were held the first military funeral ever witnessed in Canton. A handsome monument marks the spot.

Captain Joseph S. Harter, of Canton, served three months, and, returning, recruited Co. E of the 115th; died by accident August 26, 1863.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes blessed!"

### GENERAL SAMUEL DEATY AND THE 10TH OHIO AT CHICKAMAUGA.

"They are true to the last of their blood and their birth,  
And, like resplendent, descend to the barrow of Death."

"Immediately Van Cleve came engaged with the enemy. General Deaty's brigade went straight at them with the bayonet. Deaty has a brigade drill of his own. He taught his men to fire one volley, and, before the smoke clears away, to make a bayonet charge at a keen ran and without a cheer. Straight at the thick and bristling lines they went on the double-quick, capturing four guns and driving the brigade in their front into the gloomy woods before them in utter confusion.

"Delivering another volley, they charged again into the dense forest. Here they were met by a counter-charge, and both sides halting, fought each other at short range; so near, indeed, that they could look into each others' fiery eyes.

"Finked on both sides, they were forced back fighting desperately, bearing with their worthy trophies, prisoners and guns. Fourteen hundred men made that gallant charge. Three hundred and ninety came back as Crittenden's overpowered corps fell back."



### LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The old Army of the Cumberland were climbing the mountain, "loading, firing, charging, and cheering; under tree-trunks, among rocks, facing the steady fire of eight thousand infantry, they move upward. Thirteen thousand men are charging up. A row of inverted V's slowly moves upward; at the angles were the regimental flags,—you can count fifteen of them. Swarms of bullets sweep the hill; you can count twenty-eight in one little tree. The rebels tumble rocks upon the rising line; they light the fuses and roll shells down the steep; they lead the guns with handfuls of cartridges in their haste. Just as the sun, weary of the scene, was sinking out of sight, the advance surged over the crest, with magnificent bursts all along the line, exactly as you have seen the crested waves leap up at the breakwater. In a minute those flags fluttered along the fringe, where fifty rebel guns were keeled. What colors were first upon the mountain battlement one dare not try to say; bright honor itself might be proud to bear, nay, to follow, the hindmost. Foot by foot they had fought up the steep, slippery with much blood; let them go to glory together." The soldiers of Stark were worthy of the name; the people of Stark were worthy of their soldiers.

### THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The *Ohio Repository* has been elsewhere noticed. John Saxton was editor and proprietor from March 30, 1815, to December, 1831; Joshua Saxton then became his partner in the publishing department. May 18, 1838, John became again sole editor and publisher, and continued such till 1851. The son, Thomas, associated with his father in publication, the latter continuing editor till December, 1856. Captain S. S. Dille then bought a third interest; next year, he and Thomas bought the old gentleman's interest.

Thomas Saxton then bought Dille's interest, and conducted the paper till 1868, when the *Repository* was consolidated with the *Republican*. John Saxton continued upon the editorial until his death, in 1871. He was, therefore, its editor for fifty-six years. The *Repository* and *Republican*, by Josiah Hartwell and T. W. Saxton, continued till May 1, 1874, when the former sold to W. T. Bascam, the present editor.

In 1874 the folio sheet became a quarto, and took the name of *The Canton Repository*. The circulation is the largest of any in Northeastern Ohio. Whig

in the olden times, it has been decidedly Republican since the formation of that party.

The *Ohio Statesman* was started in Canton September 15, 1873, by Hugo Freyer and John McGregor. In April, 1874, Freyer bought out his partner, and continued the paper alone. The same party started the *Stark County Herald* June, 1874.

The *Fulton Herald*, in the second year of publication, is conducted by A. J. Baughman, in Canal Fulton. The paper is local, and neutral in politics.

The *Massillon Commercial* is, politically, Republican. First number was issued, September, 1868, by R. E. Watson, who, on February 1, 1872, sold out to its present editors and publishers,—the Weaver Brothers. At Alliance, these gentlemen used the first chromatic press ever sent to this State by the Press Company of Canton while they were doing business in Chicago.

The *Alliance Monitor* was begun July 1, 1864, by J. W. Garrison, and by him conducted as editor and publisher till November, 1869, when it passed out of his hands to those of A. W. Taylor, who soon sold to W. K. Brown. In the year 1870 it passed into the control of Mrs. M. McClellan Brown, its editors from its inception. This lady has been publisher and editor since January, 1873. Originally Republican, now Independent.

The *Sunday Telegraph* began as a weekly, in charge of S. G. McKee, editor, McKee & Vandekar, publishers, in December, 1872; changed to a tri-weekly; not supported, returned to a weekly, and such continues. Politically independent; circulation rapidly increasing.

There have been a number of ephemeral papers started in the cities of Stark, which died early, or blundered existence with the more solid.

The *Alliance Review* is an outgrowth from the earliest publication of that city, known as the *Alliance Ledger*, published by L. L. Lumbert in June, 1854. The *Ledger* was sold to A. H. Lewis; James Ebert bought Lewis out, and changed the name to *Times*; passed to S. G. McKee in 1856, who published it up to 1861. After this, Barlow & Morgan, Etanale & Co., and Gatchell Brothers were successive proprietors. Patterson & McKee then bought the office, and issued the *Local*. Joseph W. Gillespie bought Patterson's interest in May, 1871, and McKee's in November of same year, and, changing its policies to Republicanism, its hand-press to a steam-cylinder, began entirely new, and has a bona fide circulation of thirteen hundred.

## HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS OF STARK COUNTY.

### PARIS TOWNSHIP.

To the southeast lies Paris Township. In accordance with a petition presented by Rudolph Bair, it was incorporated on the first of April, 1818, and the first election was held on the 11th of April, in the town of Paris. The surface along the Black Creek to the west of the division is comparatively level; to the southward hills rise to greet the vision in constant succession, and they are rich in their store of mineral wealth, requiring only the construction of an already surveyed railroad to develop and market their enormous deposits. The proposed railroad passes through the villages of Paris and Robertsville, and may yet waken their dormant energies. The grade is easy; the gauge is narrow; estimated cost per mile, eight thousand dollars.

In crops the hills and valleys alternate according to the season. Near Paris, a large orchard of eight years' growth attracts attention, planted by Jacob Gerwig. Black and Sandy Creeks drain the lands. On road crossings guide-boards are universally found,—a favorable indication.

The first settler on the Clear Fork (to distinguish it from the Muddy) of the Sandy River was Mr. Rinehart, from "Old Pittsburgh," Pennsylvania, who arrived about the year 1814, camped on the bank east of Minerva, cleared a small patch, and built his rude cabin-home. John Whitacre, a minister, coming in on December 19, 1819, moved upon land upon which a part of the town of Minerva stands.

In 1821, Mahlon Whitacre settled north of John's place, while Daniel Berger, took up his abode on land near the Minerva dam.

In the spring of 1820 a saw- and flouring-mill, with the necessary and lucrative addition of a distillery, was built by John Whitacre, and was long known as the Whitacre Mills.

The firm of Hubbard & Taher kept the first store, in 1824, and were succeeded by John Pool in 1820.

The leading religious sect bore the name of Bible Christians, and created a strong feeling on sacred subjects during the year 1822. Revival meetings were held at different houses, and, during the summer, in the woods.

The town of Minerva was laid out in the winter of 1833-34 by John Pool and John Whitacre. Pool was the first guardian and deliverer of mail matter. The town has a newspaper and railroad communication with the outside world. Bennet Perdue, in 1834, built a house and entertained travelers. Robertsville was laid out by Joseph Rohard, a Frenchman, in 1840, who bought the land from Samuel Roads, one of the early peace-guardians. Of its first tavern, Samuel Young was proprietor. There were no schools until the establishment of free schools in 1827. New Franklin, in the northeast part of the township, was platted by John Unkefer, about 1830. This man erected a brick house and initiated himself in the present obsolete business of tavern-keeping (it is all hotels now), and gave a nucleus to the town. To the northwest of the township we come to Paris, whose first store-keeper was Robert Alexander. First resident physician, Robert Estep. First justice in the township, Daniel Phillips. Daniel Bair put up one of the earliest grist-mills, and Peter Oyster, in a little hut, made it his business to dress such hides as were entrusted to him, and so finds a name as the first tanner in the township. Jacob Weutz, Bosserman, and Spangler were early settlers in the northwest part of the township; Neidig settled in the southwest about 1808, and Henning came in 1809 and settled with his family in the western part. The old settlers are gone; their descendants have indifferent recollection, and the township records are wanting prior to 1840. The township clerk is engaged in teaching, as are the clerks of other townships. Churches, school-houses, public-houses, stores, and doctors' offices are indicative of an ability and disposition to provide for human wants, spiritual and temporal.

### WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

John Meese with his family came west in 1809, and settled about one mile east of Mount Union, in the midst of an unbroken forest. Ellis N. Johnson came the same year from Pennsylvania to this neighborhood, to enter government land,

and while prospecting made his home with Meese. He chose and entered the quarter-section on which is located the "Pioneer Home."

In 1823 Ezekiel Marsh and John Duval made a small clearing in the northeast part of the township. No roads were as yet laid out. The nearest road was four miles south of Mount Union, connecting Canton and New Lisbon. A wood path led to a grist-mill at Lexington, five miles north, and a road was brushed and blazed to Salem.

The township's organization dates from December 3, 1821. The first election was held December 23, 1821.

April 14, 1824, Ellis N. Johnson moved into his new log house, erected where his brick now stands on the hill. This was the first family that moved into the present corporate limits of Mount Union. Richard and Amos Fawcett and J. Sharpless owned the lands centering in the town. Job Johnson built a hewed log house in 1830 for a dwelling-house and store. During this year a post-office was granted, and Johnson was appointed postmaster. The town of Mount Union was named from its high position, and at first rejected in the cognomen of Gilesville.

The first mail-carrier was James Vaughn, a Harrisburg shoemaker. He made his trip between his village and Salem weekly, collecting and distributing as he went. He went on foot through thickets and clearings.

In 1831 the first road through Mount Union was made. In 1833, the road known as Portage Street in town was worked. Then, men gave one day in the week to roads; now, two days in a year.

In 1834 Johnson kept store, tavern, doctor's office, and post-office in his house. Enosh Shreve looked after the office. Matthias Hester was next store-keeper. Tavern-keepers were in demand, and C. Black and Z. Bolton bought out Hester, and the store became a tavern. In 1836 Hilton succeeded them. Great six-horse canvas-covered wagons now came through, loaded with dry goods and groceries for the towns and villages beyond.

In 1838 "Vick" Milhous, Esq., built a residence and store combined.

1840 is memorable in the annals of the township for Robert Hilton's temperance meeting. He burned his stock of whisky and the notes he held against parties for liquor, and kept a temperance tavern.

In 1840, Washington had a population of one thousand three hundred and eighty-nine. It has eleven school districts. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad crosses the township on the northwest. Maxine Post-Office is on the road. Freeburgh Post-Office is a hamlet in the south. The country is well watered with creeks and has fine springs in the east, which are said to never fail.

### LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP.

"Nothing so dear as a tale of the olden time."

Settlement in Lexington Township was made in the years 1805 and 1806, by families attached to the Quaker faith, among the first of whom were Amos Holloway, Zachariah Stanton, Nathan Gaskill, John Grunt, David Berry, and Jesse Feltz.

Amos Holloway emigrated from Virginia and entered land, afterwards chosen for the site of the once promising, now ancient, town of Lexington, and in conjunction with Nathan Gaskill was a proprietor of the place.

The first roads laid out in this township were the one leading from Deerfield to Canton, diagonally across the township, and that from Salem, intersecting the first at the village of Lexington. The first post-office was on the former of these routes; it was established in 1811, three-fourths of a mile west of the village, at the cabin of the pioneer Jesse Feltz. The farm is now owned by his son, Shadrach Feltz, who had control of the office nearly twelve years. A weekly mail arrived at this station; it was carried on horseback by Jonathan Farnham, who was considered to have made an extraordinary trip when he rode from Canton to Deerfield in one day. William Kingsbury, a wounded veteran of 1812, was postmaster for many years. G. M. Kingsbury has the sole honor of representing the County in the State Assembly, from this township, in 1843.

The *Stark County Democrat* was issued in 1833, under its present title, by John Bernard, who, dying within a year thereafter, was succeeded by William Danbar, now of Mount Vernon, first as editor, and ultimately, with his brother George, became a proprietor. In time, the Danbars sold to Daniel Gatchell, who, in April, 1847, sold again to E. L. Carney and B. F. Leiter. In May, 1848, John and A. McGregor, father and son, became proprietors by purchase. The father dying in September following, the son became sole proprietor, and is still the editor. The *Democrat* is supplied with fine power-presses, driven by steam; has a circulation of two thousand, and still increasing. The editor has stood by the party, for well or woe, a quarter-century, and experienced the ups and downs of party politics.

The *Massillon Weekly American* was established in the fall of 1869 by James W. Garrison, formerly of the *Alliance Monitor*. Originally the paper was a quarto, but was changed to a folio, and enlarged. In August, 1870, John McCurdy and John W. Geersman bought and conducted the journal, till December 21, 1870, at which date Messrs. S. & J. J. Hoover bought the paper, and still conduct it. The paper aims at excellence; is independent politically, and well supported.

The *Massillon Weekly Independent*, first issued in 1836, passed through many hands up to 1862, when J. Frost & Co. took control, and conducted the paper for ten years. It then passed into the hands of Welker & Taylor, the present publishers. It is a lively, enterprising sheet; circulation, seven hundred, and Republican in politics.

Our thanks are due to many friends for their aid in compilation. No history is faultless, but here is garnered much of value that ere long had perished. To R. H. Folger we are indebted for bases of Perry and Jackson; to F. McCall for Sandy and Sugar Creek; to Dr. Slusser for Lawrence and Tuscarawas; to L. L. Tamhorn for Lexington; and others have given time and attention to our inquiries. This volume, the work of many, inscribes upon its pages the names and acts of a well-nigh perished race. Its maps are minutely accurate, the result of travel, close measurements, and careful observation. Its biographies are true to life, and a lesson for the rising race.

Handsome and costly edifices, in city and County, have been sketched by the artist, and one looking upon these portraits will venerate their memory. Stark has, within her borders, all the elements of productive industry and substantial enjoyment.

The first newspaper published in the division was the *Ledger*, in 1854.

In early days, the Mahoning was a grand stream, now divided into a rivulet. The pioneers considered it navigable, and thought it would be a future highway of commerce, hence Lexington in 1805. The river enters the township on the southern third of its eastern border, winds in a circuitous direction, and passes out at its northeastern corner.

Indians and pioneers drew from its waters a full supply of fine fish. The township possessed a municipal organization March 4, 1816,—eleven years after the primal settlement.

The first house in Lexington distinguished by a shingle roof was built in 1808, by A. Holloway. Heron Gideon Hughes opened the first store, and, not succeeding, was the first mercantile failure. The house then became of use for the first religious meetings, by the Friends, and when not so used was still further utilized as the first seat of learning, with Daniel Votaw as its first pedagogue, whose services were secured by subscription among the Friends. The first improvement east of Alliance was on Mercer Clearing, situated at the junction of County line and Mt. Union roads.

The only house or cabin, in 1815, between Salem and the present site of Alliance, stood half a mile west of Damascus, and was built by Mr. Morris. Charles Hamlin and others went down to the mouth of Little Beaver to get wheat flour. Corn was floated down the Ohio in barges, and sold to the settlers until their clearings yielded a sufficiency. It occupied three days to take two bushels of corn to be ground, carrying it on horseback. The first grist-mill in the township was on the river south of Lexington. It was built by Aaron Stratton; a saw-mill was built in connection with it. Here Amos Holloway built a saw by the falling of a beam upon him. The next mill was built by Byron Elliot, on Deer Creek, one mile west of the village of Linaville, and is still in use. Saw-mills are necessities of early days, and transitory in existence. Rella Day built the first in Lexington Township, on the Mahoning. Prior to 1840, ten to twelve had been built, and none since. Steam mills have supplanted the water mills, but the timber has become scarce and is small. George Stroup erected one in 1857, at Alliance.

The town of Lexington was laid out in lots during 1807, and named after the battle-field of April 19, 1775. Williamsport sprung into existence in 1827, Freedom in 1838, and Mt. Union in 1840.

The post-office in Freedom was established in 1848, and David G. Hester, the first postmaster, held the office eighteen months. The first mail to Freedom brought on paper, the *Ohio Repository*, and one letter. The gross receipts of the first quarter were seventeen dollars; for 1873 they were fifteen hundred dollars. The first mail carrier through the township was named Forman. The earliest physician was Dr. Joseph Shrove.

The first school in the Alliance section of the township was held in a vacant cabin, built on land west of the fair-grounds. It was taught by Andy Murray, in 1820. The Union School at Alliance was organized February 21, 1827, with J. K. Pickett for first superintendent.

Lexington Township was surveyed in December, 1799, by Zachariah Biggs, in sections, and subdivided in 1805, by William Head. From 1809 to 1812, taxes ranged from one to two dollars per section. The collectors annually traversed the township to gather this amount.

On Thursday, June 8, 1834, the first newspaper was published. In 1830, people were ordered to meet for muster near Louisville; no one went. In 1846, Henry Chance was Captain of a fine well-drilled company. In 1861, the real spirit of the people was shown in their "rally round the flag." Wheat was diseased in 1850; it looked well, but produced sickness among those who used its flour. Thrashing by hand was done from 1825 to 1845; since that date threshers have been used.

The first person to officiate as Justice of the peace, at the head of a line of sixty succeeding, was Nathan Gaskill, whose commission dated from May 19, 1817, and who served during three consecutive terms. He married two couple and in home-made linen, the groom barefooted, the bride in stags shoes and stockings.



John Warner, a justice, gave the following decision in a case brought before him: "Defendant shall give plaintiff a pig at weaning time, make clapboards when weather permits, and pay cost of suit as soon as he can sell his maple sugar."

John Greer, tanner, was Linaville's first Methodist class-leader. Its municipal government began April 3, 1841, by the election of Isaac Winans, Mayor. Lexington Township has the following table of population: 1800, 10; in 1820, 165; in 1870, 6000. A census occurred December 5, 1850, by a collision of trains, by which nine persons were killed and twenty injured.

The Methodist Church began with six members, in 1810, at Lexington, Calvin Cutter and John Stewart holding services in private houses till 1827, when a church was built of white-oak logs.

Land-owners in the township hold, on an average, thirty-seven acres. July 4, 1853, saw the first engine on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad here.

### THE CITY OF ALLIANCE.

This, Stark's third city, is of recent origin and rapid growth. Its name is indicative of union; its location, where the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroads intersect, is favorable to its business men; and its rapid advance in population and manufactures is due to the enterprise of its citizens.

The survey lines were run by John Whitacre, County Surveyor; and the town of Freedom, now included in the corporate limits of Alliance, was laid out on the 24th of July, 1835, by Matthias Hester, who erected a plain, new brick house, the first built, during the same year. Alliance was laid out September 24, 1850. Hester made the first addition. Elisha Teeten came the first house and inaugurating the practice of medicine in the new town. Ellis Johnson was his surveyor, whom he personally assisted in the work. In 1851 Freedom had one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants, one flour-mill and saw-mill, water-power, two taverns, a two-yard, three frame churches, and one small school-house. Farm fences disappeared; frames gave way to brick; where was a swamp, the home of bear and deer, the engine ran, and commerce has its way.

Religious history: during 1840 the United Brethren were the leading denomination; built a brick church in 1838; pastor in 1840, David Kiehl. In 1851 the Methodists, forty or fifty strong, built a frame, which the Kiehls bought in 1865. April, 1867, the new M. E. church was completed, at a cost of twelve thousand five hundred dollars. A. B. Leonard was pastor during the work. Presbyterians in 1853 numbered twelve; A. B. Maxwell, pastor. Christians in 1857 had thirty of a congregation; P. K. Dibble in charge. Catholics, 1861, fifteen families; Father Haamin, founder of the church. Other societies are represented and growing in strength. In 1868, Alliance, in a population of five thousand, had one thousand three hundred and fifty-one church members.

School interests are flourishing. A small brick house held all the school-going population in 1850. Now, one fine house is erected at a cost of nearly eleven thousand dollars, three smaller at three thousand dollars each, and two more begun. The enrollment is large, the teachers are experienced, and system prevails.

Tradersmen: Hester sold the first dry goods during 1838. He was succeeded in 1846 by Samuel Shaffer. Linus Ely, from Ravenna, opened the first hardware store, first in Freedom, then more prosperously in Alliance.

Rise in real estate has made the poor rich and replaced the old clapboard with the stylish Mansard roof. Lots which were high at forty dollars, are now cheap at two thousand dollars. Where now stand the fine blocks the land was almost given away to encourage building.

Railroads: The grade of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad was completed to Alliance in 1850, and Freedom heard the engine's shriek as the first train of cars arrived on the 4th of July, 1851. This same year Alliance obtained a post-office, with D. G. Hester as postmaster.

The two railroads being finished to this point, General E. R. Eckley, on his way to Cleveland, called on Samuel Cassin, the owner of a farm near town, and found him much disturbed that the trains should be run so near him, and imagined much trouble from the "devilish things." He concluded by offering the land to the general at twenty-five dollars per acre. He did not buy, and S. Jennings and J. Brooks became owners. Much money has been realized from sale of lots by Messrs. Teeten, Lamborn, and Bleskley, the next owners.

In 1857, two small houses stood between Alliance and Mount Union; now handsome and costly residences on either side line the entire distance of two miles.

The chief manufacture of Alliance is her rolling-mill, begun in 1855. It has a capacity of over fifty tons daily, and the salaries of its hands amount monthly to over twelve thousand dollars. Besides this there are agricultural works, furniture-factories, planing-mills, lead-works, steam-engine works, bracing-machine factory, banks, hotels, newspapers, stores, and a full representation of a live city's industries. A huge and lofty building, known as the Opera-House, takes the eye of the observer. Its reputed cost was seventy thousand dollars. It was not a profitable investment, but it adds to the looks of the city. Apparently, nature and art are united in furnishing resources to the city, and either as a place of business or a pleasant home Alliance offers superior inducements.

The veterans of 1865 have a "post" of the Grand Army of the Republic. The city has a fire department, prompt and fearless in the discharge of their duty, and the guardians of peace have quiet times.

### SANDY TOWNSHIP.

Sandy Township was organized on the same day by the Commissioners as was Canton, Plain, Nimishillen, and Osnaburg. The original division of the County into these townships was made on March 16, 1809. The first election was held at the house of Isaac Baumfals. The first tax, amounting to eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents, was collected by William Withrow.

### THE FIRST SETTLERS

came to Sandy in 1805, from Virginia. They were Isaac Van Meter, wife, and child, and his father-in-law, James Downing, who, serving as a scout under Brady, had been over the territory previously. Their clearing was made on land now owned by Richard Elson. Downing returned to Virginia for his family, and came back in 1800, accompanied by his children, James, Hugh, Adam, and a daughter, Sarah, still living. In the same year James Reeves and family settled on lands owned by John Bowman. Next came William Knotts and family, John Creighton, and James Hewitt came in. Hewitt was married on his way west—a runaway match. Along in 1810, settlers arrived in strong force and scattered themselves over the township. They erected rude cabin houses in the woods; there were no openings, no roads.

William Hewitt claims to be the first white child born in the township, on January 31, 1809, but the point is disputed by John Van Meter, son of the first original settler, whose birth date is 1806.

The first death in use was that of Mrs. Veneuman, November, 1808. She was buried on the Knotts' farm, on a spot still in use as a burial-ground.

This farm claims the site of the first school-house, put up in 1808. The second school-house was built on the Cameron farm, in 1816. The first school-teacher was William Loo; the second, John Laughlin. The first teacher in the Cameron school was Alpheus Brown, who later held offices in the County.

Joshua Bear was the early preacher,—a Presbyterian,—and used to preach at Downing's house. Among the church-members were Peter Mottice, David Silver, James Hewitt, and Mary A. Beatty. The Presbyterians united with the Lutherans, and their first preacher was Rev. Mr. Wagenheltz, to build their first church. The first Methodist meetings were held at the house of Morgan Van Meter.

The first physician called was D. Rappee, of Canton, in 1810. No doctor located till 1816, when Dr. Mays, of New Lisbon, opened an office at Waynesburg. The first marriage was that of Hugh Downing to Mary Hibbit, on May 13, 1813. John Laughlin, in 1813, built the first cabin on ground upon which Joseph Handlin laid out the village of Waynesburg, and had the plat recorded in 1814. The same year Daniel Shaffer bought the lands and unsold lots of Handlin.

James A. McClure established the first tannery in the township. Job Allen came to Waynesburg in 1816, and began blacksmithing. In 1817, Henry Pickard began shoemaking at the same place. Frederick A. Boegel, in 1816, did the first tailoring; generally the people wore their own cloth and made up their own clothing, and he for whom the tailor made up clothing was upper quality. The following were the first occupations: grist-mill by John Brown, saw-mill by Joseph Handlin, in 1817, which was at a later date converted into a wheel-mill by John Chaddock; hotel-keeper, Daniel Shaffer; store, Handlin and Barnd Mahon. First Waynesburg school-teacher was John Alexander; second, Alpheus Brown. The first burial in graveyard at Waynesburg was in 1818, the body of Philip Shaeffer.

### SOLDIERS OF 1812

from Sandy were James Downing, Jr., Captain; and James Reeves, Benjamin Miller, Benjamin Grathons, James Carothers, John Creighton, Jr., Henry and George Shultz, Robert Thompson and brother.

### FIRST ELECTION.

Sandy, Reese, Brown, and Harrison were united for township affairs, and the first election has been noticed. Hewitt was the first justice of the peace. To Thomas McCall, a settler in 1818, we are indebted for much of Sandy's history. Waynesburg, in the southeast part on the Tuscarawas Railroad, a branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, is quite a flourishing town. There are four churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Disciple. The Union school enrolls one hundred and seventy-eight pupils. Magnolia is a village near the County line. This township contains but twenty sections, the balance having been taken to form Carroll in 1832 and 1833. The name was suggested from the sandy loam, a fertile and highly productive soil. There is in the township good timber, fine stone and coal quarries, and all the elements of comfort and progress.

### OSNABURG TOWNSHIP.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held on the 10th of March, 1809, this township was bounded and named Osnaburg. The first election was ordered to be held at William Nallor's house. The first collector was James Price, and the amount of tax first levied in the township was nineteen dollars and fifty cents. Among the settlers prior to 1811 we find the names of Sheffer Hartman, Henry Skull, Michael Florin, Jacob Troxell, and Thomas Seavey.

The surface is one of the most broken and hilly in Stark County, but it is a fine farming section. The traveler soon good houses and substantial barns along the zigzag roads. Wheat is the staple grain, and the hills are green with promise of coming crop. Coal is plenty; almost every farm has two veins of coal, one four and a half feet thick and nine feet below, the other three feet thick. The upper vein is being worked. Dr. Whiteleather's mine, near Osnaburg, with eight bands, produces sixteen hundred bushels daily, which, at ten cents per bushel, yields a handsome income.

There are two villages in the township. Osnaburg, in the northwest, was settled by Pennsylvanians; it is a place of three hundred to four hundred inhabitants. It has three churches, two hotels, and an excellent school-building.

Mapleton, to the southeast, is politically a Republican stronghold. It has two dry-goods stores, and other business buildings. George Snyder is the present postmaster, and one of the oldest residents. There is but one mail a week. The pioneer settler of the township were Peter Mottice, Michael Engle, David Edwards, James Price, Jacob Kitt, Robert Lattimer, Abraham Bair, the Thomases, Bossmann, a Methodist minister, and John Slutz, one of the first justices. These came partly in 1804, and some as late as 1807, and located near Osnaburg. Alexander Cameron settled, about 1807, south of the village of Mapleton, on the Little Sandy, and Balser Augustine and George Poe took sections adjoining him.

James Leeper laid out the town of Osnaburg about 1807, and settlers located near by, in the expectation of its being the County seat.

Frank Ake and Douglas Wilson and families settled in Section 32 in 1811. There were no roads, and each settler out his own road to his section.

The war of 1812 checked settlement, but in 1815 the tide returned, and poured its wave into nearly all parts of the township.

Christian Koons, an early merchant, began business with half a dollar, and by fair dealing amassed a million. Each of three sons has a controlling interest in as many national banks.

William Mitchell, a jolly Friar Tuck, was a circuit-riding in 1812, and enjoyed the hospitality which all were glad to give him.

Cameron was the first class-leader; the class numbered four families.

The pioneer preacher of the Baptists was Edward Otis; meetings were held once a month at Mr. Engle's house. Polly Kitt, now wife of Joseph Dull, residents of Osnaburg, was the first white child born in the township; she is now, in 1875, in her seventieth year, a sprightly and companionable old lady. Sickness was uncommon. There was no resident physician, and when medical aid was needed Dr. Hartford was called from Canton. The first funeral was in the spring of 1811, when Mrs. Milligan was buried. Her coffin was a rough box. Rev. Hatchington sang a verse beginning "From all who dwell beneath the skies," and that was all there was of ceremonies.

The first township road, from Pekin to Congress Furnace, was ordered on the petition of Samuel McKillop, during the years 1815 or 1816.

David Bair, in 1815, gave the name and existence to Mapleton. Abraham Bair ran a saw-mill, near by, at the same date. The axe and cross-cut saw were the early implements for house and furniture making. Trading was generally done at Canton or Waynesburg. A Bair seems to have been a teacher as well as a sawyer, and having built himself a new house, used his old one, in 1822, for his school-room.

Peter Kiers built the first grist-mill, on the Loutsenheiser place, in 1814.

John Kitt, already mentioned, still lives in Huntington County, Indiana, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. It is said of him that when he was in search of a location, in 1804, he saw a fine rapid-flowing brook, and, tracing it when it gushed from the earth a strong spring, he struck his staff into the earth, exclaiming, "This is my quarter section." Here, one mile south of Osnaburg, he built his cabin and lived many years. In 1811 fire destroyed his home, but his

neighbors rallying, soon rebuilt it. Mrs. Barbara Kitt, his wife, was the first white woman in the township, and came in 1805. George Latimer was the second birth and the first male child born in the township, in October, 1805.

The first school-master in Osnaburg was Robert Thompson; the second, William Neiler. They were supported by the Kitts, Studybakers, Latimers, and Bairs. Tuition was dear, at half a dollar per child for three months. Reva, Weir, a Lutheran, and Fancet, German Reformed, organized the first church during 1820, with about twenty-five members. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Lambrick, Lutheran, in Minnie's house, in the year 1814. A Sunday-school was commenced in Mapleton about 1827. Rudolf Bair, in 1808, became the first justice, and had, with his successor, Sluss, the jurisdiction from the Ohio to Lake Erie. Hecking Smith was the first constable, John Holly, first weaver; Henry Lang, blacksmith; Jacob Kitt, distillery; Mr. Handlin, cabinet-maker; and Ira Wood, physician. How singular that the aged forget events of recent date, and recollect, as though a thing of yesterday, these interesting items of a well-nigh forgotten past!

### NIMISHILLEN TOWNSHIP.

Nimishillen was an originally formed township when Stark County was divided into townships, March 16, 1809. The first election was held at the house of Henry Loutsenheiser.

The name is of Indian origin, and probably commemorative of peculiarities of lands. The depot of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which traverses the township, is built on the site of Loutsenheiser's house. The old township records were destroyed,—an irretrievable loss. From Adam Loutsenheiser, resident of Louisville since January 30, 1808, and the first born white in the township, we glean these fragments of its history.

The first settlers who came here on or before 1806 and settled were John Bowers and family, located on land now owned by Bollinger, John Thomas, eastern part of the township, on Lefong's land; and a group consisting of John Rupert, George Sauer, Daniel Matthias, George Ivily, Harmon Obenower, and Henry Loutsenheiser came out in 1807, and settled near Harrisburg. Adam Rupert came out alone in 1805, and selected the sections of Henry and John, near where all settled. Ulrich Shively settled westward of present site of Louisville.

The reason of their settlement being made near Harrisburg, was the elevated location and the heavy poplar and chestnut timber. They thought the land lying lower and westward was poor, while the reverse was true. The low ground is gravelly, the high a heavy clay. Wheat is an uncertain crop through its liability to water-kill.

John Warner and brothers made a settlement in the northwest corner of the township in 1807, and found good level agricultural lands. John Eby, an 1807 settler, put up a saw- and grist-mill on the Nimishillen, a mile and a half west of Louisville, in 1810, the first of the kind erected. The first steam saw-mill was put up and run by Henry Hoover, on the east line of the township. Its career was brief; soon exploding, it killed John Reed, the fireman. Henry Leeb was killed at a raising by the falling of a log,—the first death by accident in the township.

During 1808 many families moved in. Some carried pocket-compasses, and, keeping the direction of their claim, cleared their way to it with axes. On arrival, the wagon became the home until a shelter could be made; this took but a day or two, and then work at clearing by all hands began. The first shelter was generally about twelve feet square, and when circumstances improved, the cabin made a comfortable sheep-pen, secure from storm and prowling wolf.

Harrisburg, to the northeast, is the oldest village, and was laid out by Jacob Matthias in 1830, at the crossing of the Lexington and King's roads. It grew to be quite a flourishing place, until the completion of the railway farther south sounded its knell, and it is now a quiet village of about twenty families.

David Rohn was its early storekeeper. Christian Barger put up a dwelling-house to start the town, and a man named Wolf kept a tavern and store combined. A tannery was run by Samuel Connell.

Louisville, a flourishing town of a thousand people, is an outgrowth of the railroad and of plucky enterprise. It had been laid out in the fall of 1833, by Henry Loutsenheiser and Frederick Finnet. These soon sold out. A start was made in building by Henry Wolf's putting up a hewed-log house, and keeping in it a store, tavern, and bar combined. Solomon Georges opened the first regular store, while blacksmithing was done by Andrew Gougarout. Produce had no local market. Wheat was hauled to Cleveland, then, the canal being built, to Massillon, and finally, when the railroad was finished, to Louisville. John H. Klippart, a merchant, built a warehouse and became the first home wheat buyer. Henry Matthias, an old resident of Louisville, affirms that Henry Winthrope was the first township clerk; Jacob Tombaugh, the constable; Michael Ringer and A. Metz, fence-viewers; Matthew Rowes and John Rupert, trustees; and H. Loutsenheiser and Rowes, supervisors. There were but two roads,—the Lexington was partly graded by local and County aid. Stark's roads are free; the toll-gate is an unknown institution in any of her townships.

The first justice of the peace was Daniel Matthias. The first school-house was built on Ulrich Shenley's land, about 1814. The school was taught by Lewis Probst, and numbered twenty pupils.

An old trail from Canton to Georgetown, through Louisville, was straightened and known as the State road. The surveyor was Michael Stump; the viewers, John Whipple, John Augustine, and Thomas Anderson. The first religious exercises were held by the Dunkards, led by Rev. Gants, at their houses. Meetings of other sects were held evenings, experiences related, hymns sung, and prayers offered. Roman Catholics built their first church in Louisville during 1830, Louis Grois, pastor. The society have a fine structure, and about nine hundred persons are attached to that belief. Edward Carroll was the first Catholic to settle in Nimishillen. Louisville's first postmaster was Samuel Petree, in 1835, and Henry Loutsenheiser built the first brick house in the town. The people are quiet and sociable, diligent and enterprising. A lodge of Grangers meets in the town. In portions of the township one sees spacious red painted barns, and curiously enough the houses are frequently much the poorer habitation.

### MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

The organization of Marlborough Township took place March 4, 1816. It originally formed part of Lexington, and with it has an identical history. In the year 1806, Abraham Wileman, out the first stick of timber in the township. The land of this, as well as other townships, was entered at two dollars per acre, payable in three installments at the land office in Steubenville. In the reduction of price for Government land to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, there was a clause in the act permitting all who had forfeited their land, by not paying the second and third installments, to re-enter other tracts, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to the amount they had paid on their forfeited entries. News, then, did not come by telegraph, and the early settlers were long ignorant of the new clause. Rascals took advantage of this to buy, for a few dollars, the settler's entry-papers, by thinking them worthless, and then using them to enter new lands. Fortunes had their origin in this sharp practice, and one real estate operator, who started in this way, died worth a million and a half dollars.



## CANTON TOWNSHIP.

To a great extent the history of the city pictures the county. A farmer at once needs supplies, and necessitates merchants; and the growth of Canton evidences neighboring resources in abundance. Prior to this the reader has learned the names of the earliest settlers, and become familiar with city and county progress.

The township is in Range 8 and Township 10. It consists of thirty-six sections; is well watered by the Nimishillen and its tributaries, and is remarkable for a prevailing happy custom of giving names to farms, among which one bears of the "Garden Grove," "Mineral Cal," "Meadow Creek," and "Our Father's Home."

The greater part of the early settlers came from Pennsylvania, and are of German descent. A German school was taught as early as 1809, in a barn during the summer, at a farm one mile and a half east of Canton settlement.

Two and three-fourth miles northwest of Canton, in the corner of the township, is a fine sheet of pure soft water, known as Myers's Lake. From it Canton obtains its water-supply.

The lake is about fifty feet above the city. To obtain greater power, a permanent dam, with eighty feet overfall, was constructed on West Nimishillen, with head-dam, and canal one mile in length, to conduct the water to the pipe, and secure a thirteen-foot fall upon two strong turbine-wheels, propelling two Holly rotary water-engines.

This gives a power warranted to throw six streams of water from as many hydrants one hundred feet in the air, and is a reliance in case of fire. One hundred of these hydrants are located on Canton street-crossings. To obtain a pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch, hydrants are opened and the governor at the engine-house: the large wheel-moves, and a stream spurts upward from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad traverses the township to the northwest, and many roads from every point of the compass center towards the city.

About 1838 an attempt was made by John Harris to raise the mulberry for silk culture, but it was unprofitable and soon abandoned. Small fruits are raised in considerable quantities by Thomas Lloyd, J. R. Mathews, J. Myers, Peter Chance, and others. T. Lloyd raised two hundred bushels of strawberries from less than an acre of ground in the summer of 1874, and sold them at four dollars per bushel. Six or eight coal-banks have been opened, and from them a portion of Canton's supply is obtained. Farming is of a miscellaneous character, as all grains and fruits which will prove remunerative are raised.

## CITY OF CANTON.

Canton is beautifully situated upon an eminence, in the midst of an extensive plain; it is one hundred and twenty miles northwest of Columbus, and lies between the forks of the Nimishillen. It was laid out in 1806 by Bezeel Wells, of Steubenville, and the first house was erected in the summer of 1806.

The original plat, as recorded in the clerk's office in Columbiana County, to which the territory then belonged, was bounded on the north by North Street; east, by East Alley; south, by South Street; and on the west, by West Alley. Disputes arose concerning boundaries, and Mr. Wells, in 1823, had the plat recorded in the clerk's office in Canton, and, as explanatory, appended a note, of which the following is an abstract: "Said proprietor declares that in laying out said lots, in order to cover any inaccuracies which might be made in measurements, the chain used was a few inches longer than the exact length of a common surveyor's chain; by which it appears that there is an excess in the size of the lots when they came to be subjected to strict measurements; and, lastly, the said proprietor does declare and make known that he relinquished all claims to said excess of ground, and declared that it may be considered as the property of the present owners of said lots respectively, and such was his original intention in laying out said lots." The southwest block of lots were donated for a "graveyard" to the last block on Tancawass Street, south side, "for a house of worship;" and the block opposite "for a academy or public school." Neither of these lots is numbered in the original plat. The first building in Canton was on Market Street, east side, between Fourth and Fifth, on the lot owned by Isaac Stripes. It was a log cabin, about eighteen feet square, erected in the fall of 1806, by Garrett Cruzen, for a tavern. It contained both one room, and had two small shed-additions; one was used as a bedroom, and the other as a cellar and store-house. The large room was appropriated for a bar, kitchen, dining- and sitting-room. The following summer, James F. Leonard erected the brick house standing on the southwest corner of Market and Seventh, which was the first building of that material in the County. Van Meter's saw-mill was running on the west branch of the Nimishillen, and furnished the lumber for several frame buildings erected during this season.

At this time the subject of a new county was agitated. Osnaburg, five miles east, had been laid out, and got a start of Canton. Many offered serious objections to the latter place, because of its location in the "Plains," the supposed scarcity of building material, and the imagined severity of the cold winds. A warm rivalry arose between the towns. Mr. Wells, proprietor of Canton, had an excellent reputation, and, having been a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of Ohio, had an extended and powerful influence. This fact, connected with a proposal to donate to the County one hundred and fifty lots, influenced the Commissioners to locate the County seat at Canton. From the sale of the donated lots the County realized about five thousand dollars.

The first store was opened in 1807, by Abraham Kroft, in a small building, corner of Market and Fifth Streets. The goods were kept in a back room, and customers had to pass through the front room, which was used in common as a kitchen, dining- and bedroom. The stock was wagoned from Pittsburg, and comprised only such articles as would likely be needed in a new country. John Shirk started the second store the same year, in the brick house built by Mr. Leonard. Next spring Shirk removed his store to a building he had erected on the lot now occupied by the Eagle Block. The prices of staple articles at that time were as follows: salt, three to four dollars per bushel; nails, twenty-five cents per pound; window glass, 8 x 10, twelve and a half cents per foot; coffee, fifty cents per pound; iron, twenty cents per pound; and sole leather, fifty cents per pound. A post-office was established in 1808, and Samuel Coulter was appointed to attend to its duties. The only mail received was from the East, on horseback, once a week.

In 1834 a canal from Canton to Sandyville was chartered. It was thought a great enterprise, and real estate adjacent sold enormously high. The canal was excavated the entire length of Walnut Street. The Nimishillen, tapped near Reed's bridge, was to be head feeder; but a financial crisis overran the country, the stockholders failed to pay installments, the work ceased, and in time all traces of the work have become obliterated.

The first addition to the original plat of Canton was made by Henry Slusser, in 1836. In 1846, Canton had a daily mail, which brought from six to twelve letters and a few papers, but no daily. Now, there are four mails each week-day; two thousand letters mailed and received daily at the post-office, and two thousand two hundred and thirty papers daily each week (not counting

papers printed in the County, and papers received by newsdealers and Sabbath-schools). Four hundred and fifty dailies are received in the city. The real growth of the town seemed to commence about 1850.

## INCORPORATION OF CANTON.

Under an act of March 12, 1838, Canton was re-incorporated, and divided into four wards. April 7, John Myers was elected mayor; Arnold Lyness, recorder; Peter Kaufman, Mr. Boltz, Harmon Siddiger, Abraham Lind, Erh Sowers, George Dreyssner, Daniel Gottshall, and John Slusser, the first trustees.

On the 17th of March, 1851, no act of Legislature organized the town of Canton as a city of the second class, and the recorder became clerk. In April, 1852, D. F. Leiter was elected mayor; J. B. Estep, recorder or clerk; J. Hartman, treasurer; and Jonathan Oldfield, marshal. A hundred additions have been accepted by the City Council.

The population in 1840 was 2136; in 1850, 2749; in 1860, 4442; and in 1875, about 12,000. There are fourteen city churches, of which some history has been given. The City Union School consists of high school, grammar school, four secondaries, and fourteen primaries; four school-houses and twenty-eight teachers, exclusive of superintendent.

## MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF CANTON.

Of the many, we name a few as samples. Ballard, East & Co. organized in 1864. Makers of knives and sickles, seat-springs, and saws. Valuation of shops, \$200,000; annual labor account, \$50,000; business done, \$500,000.

Wrought Iron Bridge Co. began existence in 1805. Since then 1000 bridges of their make have been erected through the country. Their largest bridge is 910 feet long. Over 200 hands are employed. Valuation of works, \$225,000; labor account, \$90,000; business annually, over \$500,000.

Recher, Gibbs & Co. Imperial plow works, founded by J. Daner & J. R. Bucher, in 1861. The first year 450 "Monitor" plows were made and sold. At present, 50 "Imperial" plows are made daily. There are 50 hands, whose wages are \$25,000; sales, \$150,000; value of works, \$60,000.

Riechle's Soap Manufactory. Started 1849. Present capacity, 20,000 pounds of soap per week and 1000 pounds of candles.

Willis, Benkin & Co. Sash, door, and blinds. Started in 1862. Capacity to complete 2500 light of sash, 75 doors, and 60 pairs of blinds daily. From 10 to 20 hands.

Ball's Plow-Shops. Capital, \$100,000. 5 moulders kept at work; 25 plows turned out daily; valuation, \$82,000.

Canton City Flour-Mills. Built about 1832; they are the oldest in the city. Will grind 12,000 barrels per year. Besides, there are the Snow-Flake Mills, 40 barrels a day, and Buckeye Mills, 75 barrels every twenty-four hours.

C. Aultman & Co. manufacture mowers and thrashers. Their stock is worth \$1,000,000. They employ 475 men, and in 1874 turned out 5000 reapers and mowers and 1100 thrashers.

C. Russell & Co. manufacture reapers and mowers. Incorporated in 1870. Stock, \$400,000; employ 150 hands; will turn out 3500 reapers this season.

Diebold, Norris & Co. Lock and safe works. Employ 300 hands; capital invested, \$250,000; annual sales, \$1,000,000; average a safe an hour. The company made for the Deposit Company, of San Francisco, California, the largest safe in the world; within it are 4500 burglar-proof safes.

It would require a volume thus briefly to notice all Stark's various industries. Commerce flourishes, all trades have developed as needed. For the sick, there are thirteen physicians; for the litigious, there are eighteen attorneys to choose from, and other professions accordingly.

With her rich store of neighboring mineral and agricultural resources, and her easy exit for manufactured products, the future of Canton is unclouded.

## PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

Hugh Cunningham and family settled on the northeast quarter of Section 34, Henry Friday, one of Plain's first constables, settled near Myers's Lake; there came in 1805. In the spring of 1806, Jacob Loutzenheiser moved, with a cart and half a dozen pack-horses, to Plain; left his family with Cunningham till a cabin was built, then moved home and went to work. Two or three weeks went by, when Mr. Loutzenheiser said to his wife, "Shannabergers have laid out;" and sure enough another family had arrived from the Keystone State.

Settlers of 1806 were Christopher Palmer, George Miller, — Duffaw, Henry Warner, the Hairs, the Westlers; these settled from the centre to the northeast parts of Plain.

In 1807 came the Spilchenes, the Oatts, the Warners, and David Cunningham, who took lands in the southeast. The same year, Jacob Hosler, the Williams, the Weavers, and the Everhards settled near New Berlin, whose site was owned by Peter Williamson. The village has considerable size; has schools, churches, and other requisites of a life, orderly place.

All first settlers were "tavern-keepers," and accommodation was expected at any cabin, although some made a specialty of it, and bore the name.

The first birth in Plain was a daughter to H. Cunningham; its life was brief, and its death the first. The second birth was that of Sarah Loutzenheiser, March 5, 1807. The first man to die was a cabinet-maker, who lost his life by a falling tree.

Mr. Stevens, in the fall of 1807, started the first school in an old cabin; he had nineteen scholars, mostly young men, who brought along their rifles to chance the killing of a deer on their way home.

In 1807, by petition of Henry Everhard, the Cleveland road was surveyed. A road called the "Friday road" ran from Manchester to Canton. Cross-roads were laid out as the growing number of settlers was able to work them. The Lutherans and German Reformed were the pioneer religious sects. The first meeting for worship was held, in the fall of 1806, by Elder Stough, at Jacob Loutzenheiser's. The first regular church was built on Wastler's land, and took from him the name of "Hoary's Church." It was of logs, erected in 1809, and used by Revs. Wier and Foust; it was replaced by a frame, erected by David Elder. The "Lion Church," in the northwest of Plain, was another point for the preachers' annual.

The "Dunkards" at that time had meetings in their houses; but few of them remain. A Yonumbert built the first saw- and "chopping mill" in the fall of 1806; it was but a light saw, and was swept away by the spring freshet. The next mill, by G. A. Rex, began work in the summer of 1810. His burrs were the first brought into the County; it was in 1812 that they were conveyed from Georgetown here, at a cost of eight hundred dollars, and gave his mill an excellent reputation and liberal patronage from twenty miles away. Henry Everhard's mill, to which he had a road surveyed and laid, was built in 1811. Mills were the principal things those days; other things could be got along with by patient home-work.

John Andrews gathered a few skins, principally of the deer, and tanned them in his cabin, and so took the lead in that industry. A regular tannery, by Abram Holm, was started in 1820, in the northeast corner of the township.

The first tax, levied in 1807, was collected by John Bowers, and the money carried to Columbiana County.

Quarter sections which, in 1812, yielded a tax of one dollar and seventy-five cents, now return the treasury over eighty dollars.

Indians were numerous, but, dealing with the Friends, disciples of Pean, were always peaceable, until the war of 1812, when they stopped intercourse with the whites, and finally withdrew altogether, save an occasional individual on a journey. They had no settlements, but trapped in Deer, Bear, and the Mahoning, and made maple sugar from the compact groves of sugar-trees in this section. Up to 1810, settlers believed that lead existed in this vicinity. A primitive Indian will consist of a hollowed stump, a bent sapling, and a thong-bound stone as pestle to crush the maize. Wild game was plenty; beaver soon disappeared; other were found till 1813. Bears were troublesome foes to the swine, gnawing them by the neck and driving them to the woods, and then feeding. The last bear was seen in this neighborhood in 1820. Deer were plenty till 1817's great ice-ruined snow, when, precluded from travel, they perished by hundreds. Wolves were numerous, and raised their dismal howl as the shades of evening fell; wild turkeys were seen in flocks of hundreds. John Miesse killed one hundred and eighty from one flock, and sold them at a few cents each at New Lisbon. Porcupines were very plenty. Rattlesnakes were numerous; in 1812, John Grant lost an eye by the bite of one. The last one remembered was seen in Lexington Township, in 1850. Bees were plenty. Honey came next, as a cash article, to maple sugar. The pioneers became expert in finding the rich treasures of the hollow trees. Squirrels became a pest in 1827. A squirrel-bait was had, and seventeen hundred killed in one day. Thomas Grant, of Lexington, shot nearly two hundred himself, and won the prize offered. The first barrel of salt ever teamed into the township was in 1814, and cost twelve dollars. Previously it had been packed on horseback. Salt-works were started on Yellow Creek, and reduced the price to six dollars.

The township is six miles square; it is well watered, and to the northwest contains an immense bed of peat. There are two towns within its borders: New Baltimore, near the centre of the northern part of Section 4, and Marlborough, in the centre of Section 14. William Pennock, Sr., settled in the northwest of this section in 1818; his sons, William and Moses Pennock, Dempsey Johnson, and Samuel Ellison laid out the town of Marlborough, in 1827. The first church was erected by the Quakers, in 1824, and in 1825 the first school-house was built, about one mile east of the town. The first road laid out ran from Marlborough to Canton. It was granted on the petition of George A. Rex, and surveyed by McClure about 1807. The first justices, serving for the entire northern part of the County, were J. Loutzenheiser and J. F. Leonard, elected, in 1807, to serve three years. James Daff and George Wike succeeded them.

## PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Three men came and looked upon the land thickly studded with hills and fringed over with straight, almost branchless, firs in the early day, and concluded to make it their home. Their names were John Shutt, Jacob Kernery, and George Young; the first died at the age of ninety-seven; the last departed this life his ninety-third year.

Prior to 1812, Philip Siffert, Michael Holm, Henry Borieler, and Joseph Keel had made settlements; Joseph Keel, Jr., aided his father in clearing the first farm.

Amos Jennings was founder of Sparta, about 1820. Judge Hazlett was an early store-keeper; Philip Weaver kept tavern in 1826; Luther Drury had a forge near Sparta about 1818. During the year 1817, John Holm was married to Elizabeth Shutt by Rev. Weir, a Lutheran minister.

Schooling was neglected until the common school system was enacted, and at once schools sprang up all over the township. An old log church was the pioneer building of its class. The Lutherans and German Reformed united in its construction, and gave it the name of Melchior Church. Amos Jennings constructed and ran the first and only mill in the township.

Sheep-raising was once a specialty, and now flocks of fine-wooled sheep are numerous. Attention has been turned to examining the masses of coal which underlie every hill. Thirty-one banks are now being worked, and every farmer, at his option, can have his coal-mine. There are several fine limestone quarries. "Kidney" ore is found on the hill-tops.

In the early years distilleries were many; there was much drinking and frequent lawsuits. Musters were regarded as fitting occasions for settlements, and many a hard battle took place. Now, no liquor is sold in the township; the people are engaged solely in their daily toil, and give their children the advantages of good schools.

Joseph Medill, a mayor of Chicago and a representative man, had his birth-place in Pike Township, on the farm now owned by Henry Stands, in the vicinity of the Sandy River.

The township was slow of settlement; as late as 1810 not a grub was sent between North Industry and Canton. The winter's snow bent down the bushes over the roadway, and prevented the passage of the huge wagons of that time.

The township is strongly Republican; of two hundred and sixty votes, one hundred and sixty are given to the dominant party. Pike had no post-office until 1855, when John Croft received an appointment under Pierce's administration, and showed his gratitude by bestowing the appointee's name upon the office.

During the war Pike Township was always ahead of her quota, and never sent a drafted man to the field. Of two hundred and forty-eight voters in 1862, one hundred and forty were in the army. While the one hundred days' men were out the township was stripped of men.

It may be interesting to some to know that Rev. Holloway, Methodist, organized Pike's first Sunday-school in the old log church. Jacob Miller was the first teacher of class. John Miller was the first conversion, and for twenty or more years was class-leader in the church.

The first session of common schools was held on March 14, 1853. Seven months' schools were voted, and a self-imposed taxation of half a mill on the dollar for their support.

Pinney Guest was justice of the peace, July 22, 1815, and Abraham Shepler township clerk. The first recorded election took place April 1, 1816, but a prior election had been held, since the township was organized from a part of Canton Township, on March 6, 1815, and the first election ordered to be held at the house of Henry Borieler.

The second election, held at William Rider's, resulted in Abram Tant and Amos Gieney for trustees; Basil Thompson, treasurer; James Chapin and John Shutt, supervisors; Harmon Vandortan and William Bekler, elders; Henry Mills and George Allman, constables; Jacob Anspang and Methew Brothers, fence-viewers; and John Sherman and Henry Borieler, overseers of the poor.

## MEN OF PIKE WHO DIED FOR THE UNION.

B. T. Steiner, captain Co. D, 107th, shot at Gettysburg. Jeremiah Holm, orderly sergeant Co. G, 107th, killed at Gettysburg. William Hiekman, sergeant Co. D, 107th, died at Washington. George Reedy and William Holm, missing at Chancellorsville, and never heard of.

David Metzker, 76th, died at Pilot Knob, Missouri. J. W. Smith, 76th, came home and died.

Leonard Slrigger, of the 4th, Jacob Crawford, 26th battery, Jacob Au, Moses Darr, David Tant, Henry Clark, Michael Kiefer, Reero Keel. Fifteen men in all.



The first regular store was kept at the Rex Mill, by Jacob Holm, in 1812 or 1813, who had quite an assortment of all necessary articles. Adam Wise kept a store at Middle Branch about 1819, and Mr. Schick had a store and post-office at New Berlin, and these were all the stores in the township.

Overseers of the poor had little to do; but one pauper was ever sold, and the soon died. Poor families, of doubtful ability in the line of self-support, were ordered to "keep moving." Township officers were held as pests of honor, and little, if any, charges were made for services.

Beetle, an early constant, on being sworn in, made the exception "to swear when he pleased and kept on Sunday," and so qualified.

Wheat is a special crop; other grains are profitably raised. Two coal-banks are worked, one by John Oberlin, the other by Mrs. Meain.

The eighth school district was organized September 9, 1826, and Peter Loutenbeiser, John Gaff, and James Harry were the directors, Gaff being clerk and treasurer.

#### LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Agricultural statistics are recorded, but pioneer life has its sole existence in the waning memories of one or two aged links to a former generation; when these are gone, the history is irrevocably lost. It is not possible to obtain some facts of Lake's early history.

Among its oldest settlers, located at various chosen sections of fresh lands, were Joseph Moore, Henry Schwartz, the Markleys, Jacob Brown, Camp, John Fryberger, George Machaner, John Moreheart, Martin Bachtel, and Peter Ream. The present oldest man in this quarter is John Miller, just now a resident of Greentown, and aged ninety-one.

The Wises, Myers, and Poutins, numerous families, established their abode on the west side of this territory.

Organization of Lake dates from June 4, 1816, by order of the County board, then consisting of James Brennan, John Kryder, and James Latimer. Election was ordered June 29, at the house of Joseph Moore, for township officers. Of justices, John Houghton was sworn in, 1835, and served eighteen years; succeeded by S. S. Geib. This prominent man served the same long period.

The surface of the township is undulating; the soil is rich in grain elements. Excellent wheat and fine fruit are raised in abundance. Congress Lake, the presence of which probably suggested the name of this Stark's domain, is a fine sheet of water, one mile and a half long by a half mile wide, and located in the northeast corner of the township. Well stocked with fine fish, it is a favorite resort for disciples of the rod. Its outlet was cleared out and the lake made a feeder to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal, but time has seen both reclaimed by nature.

The water-shed between the lake and gulf extends from the east westerly across the township; the inclination either side is imperceptible. South of the lake are small swamps, being drained by the respective land-owners upon whose farms they exist.

The inception of various occupations, so far as learned, were as follows: A post-office, on Section 33, in a structure built by John Fryberger, and used as a tavern, said Fryberger being both landholder and postmaster. Another public house was kept by Jacob Brown, half a mile north, on the Canton and Ravensara road, and a third, by Henry Kramer, on the same road, south of the first named. They were all of the old, well-known log type. One of the earliest distillers was Henry Swartz, in the southeast of the township. A water-mill is running still, built in 1835, by David Shores. A steam grist-mill is in operation near Greentown, run by Housely, Wise & Co.

There are four post-offices, and each is a point of interest in township history. Uniontown and Greentown enjoy a daily mail; Cairo and Hartsville but twice a week. Hartsville, in the northeast, is a smart business place, laid out in 1850, by Joseph Shallenberger, now seventy-four years of age. It has grown to a present population of one hundred and fifty to two hundred. Its first trader was Henry Grove, followed by John Willis, and then Squire Houghton.

The old log store fulfilled its mission and gave way, in 1874, to a church owned by the Evangelical Lutherans, and constructed at a outlay of three thousand dollars. Rev. Birch, pastor. The Methodists had erected, about 1845, a house of worship, which was bought by the German Reformed; it has since gone down. A log cabin, one mile north of town, is noted as the forerunner of greater things in the inception of schools.

Cairo, to the south, is a hamlet, owing its existence to Simon Snyder. It has a steam-mill, and its single tradesman, B. F. Macnamer, sells many goods.

Uniontown, on the Canton and Akron road, was laid out, in 1910, by the Myers Brothers, whose various appellations are still a subject of pleasantry. The German Reformed put three thousand dollars into a church, in 1835, and hung in its steeple a musical-sounding bell, which is heard for miles around. There are two other churches, and drug and dry-goods stores. People make the town a place in which to live rather than to do business, and it bears a name for quiet. Population, one thousand.

Greentown, nine miles north of Canton, has five hundred people, several mills, and a church. Here Ephraim Ball started a foundry, about 1835, and began a prosperous career. This town has the honor of being the birthplace and early home of Cornelius Aultman, Colonel E. Ball, Jacob and Lewis Miller, and George Cooks, the prominent men of Canton and Akron.

Lake Township has a real estate valuation of over one million dollars. Pauperage is unknown. She has an aged man in the infirmary who made over to the institution his property and chose it for his life's home.

North of Greentown is a handsome quarry of sandstone, opened by Leonard Raber, Esq. Lime-kilns abound; coal-banks are ample, and the citizens of Lake Township will find, by emigration elsewhere, no better homes.

#### BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

The township was settled by Richard Carter, a Friend, with his son-in-law, Joshua Condy, at the mouth of Sandy, as early as 1802. Carter kept a trading-house at Post's mission station, on land lately owned by Elias Young. A French Canadian passing in 1780 to 1785 from Detroit north, speaks glowingly of the beauty and richness of the country. Tusculana Village contained three thousand inhabitants, and several thousand acres of land were in corn.

In 1802, the Belawares were a powerful tribe; full five thousand warriors were between Bethlehem and Fort Lawrence. The "Leni Lenape" had disappeared, and Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans" preserves in romance a story of the race. The plowshare levels their graves, and the powerful Belawares are no more. Carter supplied ammunition to the Indians, in exchange for their furs and pelts, and, in the fall, they hung their valiant son's cabin for safe-keeping, and told him to take what he wanted.

The first death in Bethlehem Township was Mrs. Condy. Her remains lie on the old Alliman farm, near Bethlehem. Mrs. Kline kept house for Condy and took care of his four children.

Jonathan Condy laid out the village of Bethlehem, built the first house, and Mr. Klinge, father of James Klinge, of Sugar Creek Township, kept the first store. James Grounds taught the first school at Bethlehem, and was clerk of the first election held at Canton. James Gaff made the ballot-box used on the

occasion, for which he received fifty cents. Aquilla Carr and his wife, Nelly, were the first couple married in the township.

Bethlehem Township was incorporated in 1816, on the 12th of December. The petition was presented to the Commissioners, then in session,—John Kryder and William Albin.

The first entries were made by John Shalter, Nicholas Stump, George Kelm, Mathias Shepler, Representative in the Twenty-fifth Congress, from 1837 to 1839, J. W. Condy, Kreighbaum, Ebenezer Altman, and John Shalter. Rev. Richard S. Gee, a Swedeborgian, was the earliest known minister. He and Condy came West to begin a system of society in the Tuscarawas valley such as has been tried by Owen, at New Harmony, Indiana, and elsewhere in the United States.

Condy was a man of great enterprise as well as personal probity of life. He erected a steam grist- and saw-mill in 1816. The mill-house was contracted to be built of stone quarried from the vicinity of Hurford's mill. The township is irregularly formed on the south. The Ohio Canal following the bends of the Tuscarawas River, and nearly parallel in its course, extends through the township. Bethlehem, Rocketer, and Navarre are three closely-situated villages, known principally by the latter name, and situated on the river, in the northwest part of the township. This place has an old-time reputation for wheat shipments.

#### PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry Township was created into a distinct organization on the last Saturday of February, 1814, and took its name from the hero of Put-in-Bay,—Oliver Hazard Perry. It is well watered. From Sipco Lake, in the northeast, runs the Big Sipco to the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum, in Massillon, furnishing water-power for the city's famous flouring-mills. Little Sipco reaches the canal through the same city. The Tuscarawas River, flowing southward through the township, nearly parallel with its western boundary, was once a navigable stream. Salt was once brought over the portage, from the Cuyahoga down this river, in canoes and flat-boats, and sold at sixteen dollars per barrel.

An examination of the treaty of Fort McIntosh, of date January 21, 1785, and that of Greenville, August 3, 1775, discloses the fact that the fee of the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River yet remains with the Indians.

When the township was organized and its boundaries defined by the County Commissioners, in October, 1813, the first election was held at the little cabin of Benjamin Meek, on Section 16, on the south bank of the Little Sipco.

No reliable township records can be found of township proceedings till 1825. It is known, however, that Charles K. Skinner, C. Coffin, J. Neely, B. Cunningham, J. Waggon, J. Bahney, P. Jacoby, S. Shorb, M. Ghisler, M. Oswalt, H. Castleman, J. Reis, R. B. and B. Meek, R. Andrews, J. Bowman, M. Folger, were, with many others not named, first settlers, and bore their part in township duties and held its early offices; but one, Mr. Skinner, at the ripe age of eighty-four, remains. Immigration became so rapid that it is hard to say who built the first cabin. To Benjamin Cunningham the honor is thought due. It was located between Canton and Massillon, near the site of the late F. Becher's house, itself one of the oldest residences in the township.

The first saw-mill and woolen-manufacture were put up by Thomas Rotch, a settler of Perry, in 1812. They stood many years, but both mills are of the past: not a vestige of either remains. In 1814, Captain M. Folger erected a grist- and saw-mill on Sipco Creek, fifty rods above the mill of Warwick & Justus, on the Big Sipco, in Massillon. These, too, have passed away, to make room for modern improvements. Garrett Crusen cleared and plowed the first piece of land in the township, on premises now owned by Colonel F. Weh, in the northeast part of the township.

Thomas Rotch and his wife, Charity, were prominent members of the Society of Friends, and born in New Bedford, Massachusetts. They moved to Stark County in 1812, and made a frontier settlement in the western wilds. Mr. Rotch having entered about two thousand acres of land, laid out the village of Kendal, naming it after a manufacturing city in England. He intended to be the founder of just such a city, and himself created a large woolen-mill, and bought the most thoroughbred Spanish merino sheep, careless of cost. He had, and took, his choice of stock imported by Colonel David Humphrey in 1803, and did more to improve the breed than any other man in the County. The first select school in the township was taught by the late George Cyrus Spink, who, at his death, was member of Congress elect from the Woodstock district. He taught in the building known as the "Quaker Meeting-House," in Kendal. This house was the first one erected for public worship in the township. In connection with early church membership the names occur of J. Taylor and wife, M. Collins, E. Hoay, and J. Hoald.

During 1820 trade was depressed, produce unsalable, and money *non est*. Besides milling, T. Rotch brought in the first stock of goods for sale. He was soon followed by Judge William Henry and A. Chapman, and in 1826 by Isaiah Brown; these, were, therefore, of the early stockholders. The first justice of the peace was Francis Smith; the second, N. Ray. Among prominent men of an early day were J. Buneco, H. Ball, and G. Earl.

The first road laid out (as money in these points within the township) as a highway, passed through Kendal, and crossed the river by a wooden toll-bridge, which became so odious a monopoly that a free bridge was erected in 1818; it was scarcely finished before it was out down. The toll-bridge was made free, and, the road being changed, the free bridge fell into disuse.

The first tavern was opened in Kendal by John Bowman, of Pennsylvania. The first Methodist minister was the Rev. Josiah Foster; his appointments were at private houses. His principal place for preaching in Perry was the tailor shop of John C. McKay; the house now stands on Front Street, Kendal, fourth ward of city of Massillon. Services were held every six weeks. In 1810, the Methodists and Baptists united to erect a building for their joint use. The Presbyterians had preaching in a carpenter's shop until 1830, when a church was organized under the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Warner. During the same year the Baptists, with Rev. O. N. Sage, pastor, organized a self-sustaining church in Massillon, till 1814.

The first post-office west of Canton was at Kendal, Rotch being postmaster. In 1821, James Dunoon contracted with C. Coffin, a ship-carpenter, to build a boat on which he could go with a cargo of flour, whiskey, and potatoes to New Orleans. During a freshet in the spring of 1822 he launched his bark, and, reaching Cincinnati, was bought out boat and cargo, and walked back well paid. He formed partnership with Mr. Skinner, and ran a woolen-factory with success.

#### THE CITY OF MASSILLON.

In 1826, this city was laid out as a village by James Dunoon, F. G. and L. Huxthal, and takes its name from Rt. Rev. J. B. Massillon, as was suggested by Mrs. Dunoon, wife of the principal proprietor. Till this time the ground-plot of the future city was known as "Buneco's Mill," Skinner's Factory," and the "Free Bridge."

The first building put up after the village was laid out was that known as the main part of the Farmers' Hotel, corner of Erie and Oak Streets. The sites at the southwest corner of Main and Mill, and the northeast corner of Main and Erie, now occupied by M. Richmanor and the McLean Brothers respectively, were

purchased, and hotels erected by their owners, J. Miller and M. Folger. Both buildings were burned,—Folger's in 1851, the other in 1853. The first lawyer in Massillon was L. L. Foote, Esq., whose stay was brief; the next was Samuel Pease, who came in 1831, and remained till his death, a few years since.

The present survivors among the pioneers are C. K. Skinner, Jacob J. Bahney, and James Jacoby and wife, residents of the city. In the township are William S. Bahney, Henry Waggoner, and Jacob Christian, all well known and highly respected.

The first canal collector was Captain Folger, succeeded at his death by James Dunoon, who held the office many years.

Father Weratz organized the first Catholic church in 1844; it was unfortunate in losing its first building by fire in 1853; the present church is too small, and will doubtless soon be exchanged for one more spacious. There are also in the city the Christian, German Evangelical, Evangelical Lutheran, and United Brethren denominations; a Young Men's Association, a Lodge, Chapter, and Encampment of F. and A. Masons, and various other organizations.

In 1847 the first public meeting was held in Massillon, to consider the project of a railway connecting the East with the West.

#### THE CHARITY SCHOOL OF KENDAL.

Charity Rotch, at her death, willed her estate to the founding of a manual labor school for orphans and the children of the poor; twenty thousand dollars were realized for the work. The executors so carefully managed the fund, that now the "school" owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of valuable land, two buildings, and is able to maintain a school of forty pupils. The first school was opened, in the year 1825, by Philander Bayley, and has continued unintercepted to the present time. Both sexes are admitted; common school branches, house-keeping, and farm-work are taught.

Massillon's first bank, chartered in 1833, and called the Bank of Massillon, had a paid-up capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Its first issues of notes for circulation bore date October 1, 1834. President, James Buneco; cashier, J. Calder. It went down with a crash in 1839. In 1848 the Union school were organized under the superintendency of Colonel Lorin Andrews, who was president of Kenyon College, and colonel of the 4th Ohio in the last war.

Increases of railways: the Massillon and Cleveland, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railways being facilities of conveyance, with extensive manufactures, have given the city a new impetus.

In 1808, having the required population, it became a city of the second class; since which its population had increased, in 1870, to five thousand one hundred and eighty-five, ranking the twentieth in the State.

Its various manufactures, its beautiful location for residences, and its schools, are items of the dweller's pride. It owes no debt of amount; it progresses surely, and the result is permanent growth and substantial improvements.

In closing the history of Massillon, a word in regard to her numerous and increasing manufacturing interests is important.

The Massillon Agricultural Works, C. Russell & Co. proprietors, were started in 1842, and a lapse of thirty-three years finds them occupying over twenty acres of land with their shops and warehouses, employing 300 men, and turning out 1000 thrashing-machines a year, which are found in every part of the world, and conceded to stand at the head of all similar machines wherever manufactured.

The Massillon Excelsior Works originated, some forty years ago, in a humble way, but to-day finds this establishment, under the management of Edwin Haylies, doing a large and varied business. The Massillon Harvester is their specialty, and has a large reputation; they also make many other kinds of agricultural implements.

The Volcano Furnace Co. has a capital of \$200,000, and their buildings cover eighteen acres of ground. Capacity of furnace, 120 tons per week; it runs twenty-four hours per day, and consumes 2000 tons of coal per month, sending their iron throughout the country.

The Massillon Furnace started in 1852; since 1859 it has been under the control of J. P. Burton. It produces 5000 tons of pig-metal per year, consuming 2000 tons of coal per month. The furnace is ever busy, and a living monument of Massillon's enterprise.

Of the many manufacturing interests in Massillon are Killinger & Co., manufacturers, doing a large and increasing business; Taylor, Mitchell & Pond, rolling-mills, who are fast securing an enviable reputation. Then we have a large glass-mill, stone-manufacture; Novelty Works of Taylor Clay; Massillon Iron Bridge Co.; Massillon Paper Co., with a capacity of 6000 pounds of straw paper per day; plaster, flour, planing-mills, and many others, which give to Massillon a reputation as a lively, enterprising city, one that is second to none in the County.

#### JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson is the eutest township, ninth range south of the base-line of the Connecticut Western Reserve. The township was organized by order of the County Commissioners on April 1, 1815, and the first election held for township officers at the house of Jacob Click. At that time there resided in the township of its earliest settlers, J. C. Balmer, Jacob Ettonan, Henry Shoemaker, Nathaniel Skinner, Isaac Clay, Isaac Bowman, Richard Williams, Daniel Richmond, George Miller, John Lutz, and Samuel Lutz, who had scattered in different sections, as fancy influenced.

Richard Williams, Daniel Richmond, and Isaac Bowman were members of the Society of Friends, and of Kendal "Preparative" Meeting, in Perry Township. In 1817, Thomas Reed and Richard Reed moved into the southwest portion of the township, where they remained till their deaths, which occurred in 1824 and 1828 respectively.

In common with the pioneer settlers of the County, the parties above named were all upright, God-fearing men; they established churches and organized schools, and their influence and example are felt and shown in the township.

There are few townships of Stark which have more fertile land or better cultivation, while the late development of coal-fields adds rapidly to its material wealth. It is well watered, the never-failing Mud Brook yielding almost sufficient water in the driest seasons to run the mills upon its banks. Tuscarawas dent water in the driest seasons to run the mills upon its banks. Jackson branch of the Muskingum drains the southwest corner of the township. Jackson's valuable stone quarries, located three miles north of Massillon, are to it connected by a side-trunk of the same gauge as the main line of the M. and C. Railroad. Cars can be run from the main line down the branch into the middle of the quarry, there loaded, and hauled in all directions, and supplying Eastern cities with the best of building stone.

In 1819, Samuel Bechtel moved into the township, and there passed his life. He stood high as a man, and served with fidelity as one of the first justices.

The first grist- and saw-mill was built by Daniel Skinner, also a pioneer settler, on Mud Brook, north of the one now run by James McConnell; the grist-mill as run as a flouring-mill in 1822. This site was abandoned, and another, known as the "High Mill," built by the same party on the same stream, and still another at the canal, at the mouth of the brook, which last was destroyed a few years since by fire.



The first church edifice was erected in 1814, by different denominations,—Christian unity being fully recognized by these pioneers. It was built of hewed logs, and named "Zion Church." The second church edifice in the township was built of like material in 1815, and bore the name of "Mud Brook." It was torn down in 1834, and replaced by a substantial brick, put up by John Lind, of Canton, and, when dedicated, called "Jacob's Church," but is better known as "Mud Brook Church."

Among the first schools, if not the first, in fact, taught in Jackson, was one by Thomas Carmichael, in a log school-house, on the road between the residence of Thomas Reed and that of Richard Breed. Next to Carmichael, as a teacher, was Dr. E. Michener, whose reputation as a teacher of pure English is still fondly cherished by all whose good fortune made them his pupils.

The first blacksmith in the township is thought to have been the late Michael Spronkle, whose log-built shop stood by the roadside near his residence for many years.

The village of McDonaldville was laid out by Jacob Estlemon, and is the principal village in the township. In conclusion, we aver that, as a rural township, it knows no superior in the County.

The lands of the township have all changed owners since 1825, except the farm of John Beatty, on which he has resided since 1826, and is now, February 23, 1875, in excellent health and ninety years of age.

#### SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers in this township were the Grounds family, described in the County history. They came in 1808. This part of the County had just been surveyed, therefore they made an unrestricted selection of a location. On account of its numerous sugar-maple-trees, the quarter section now in possession of J. M. Truly was chosen as their future home. They cut and prepared logs for a dwelling, and gave notice to families at Kendall, Centon, and New Philadelphia of a raising. Two responded from Kendall, five from Canton, and three from New Philadelphia. Among them was a lawyer, from the last-named place; and the County treasurer, from Canton. For eighteen months they were the only white persons living in the township, when Joshua Carr moved with his family into the northern part of the township.

Then came Samuel Hall, in 1810; Petrow, in 1814; and, in 1815, the Welmers and Putnams came, and thus slowly the country became settled.

The township dates its organization from March 4, 1816. James Latimer and John Kryder, Commissioners, then in session, gave the order. The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1816, at the house of Adam Grounder, where their first township officers were elected. Calvin Brewster was elected justice of the peace, and Joseph Poyser, Sr., constable. Poyser came from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in company with John Mason and family. They stopped with Robert Barr, in Tuscarawas Township, Easter Sunday, 1811. Poyser returned for his family, and moved to the last-named township. The nearest neighbors were Robert Barr, Rev. Edward Otis, — Thomas, and Stephen Elbridge. Rev. William Mitchell, Methodist Episcopal, preached at Peter Johnson's and Joseph Poyser's houses at stated times. Rev. E. Otis, Baptist, preached at his own house and at other houses in the neighborhood.

Barbara Poyser, daughter of Joseph, died in the summer of 1812, and was buried on the farm. This was the first death in the township. Mr. Poyser moved to Sugar Creek in 1813; his neighbors at that time were Adam Grounder, Jacob Reed, William Lindsey, Abraham Bayles, and Michael Heffaker.

Soon after there came John Byel, Benjamin and Aquila Carr, Michael Donda, and Patrick Pelcon.

The first school was taught on the McFarren farm.

Rev. William Mitchell, Methodist, preached at the house of Joseph Poyser at regular intervals.

The first death in Sugar Creek Township was that of Abraham Bayles, supposed to have been struck by lightning during a storm in the summer of 1815.

The first marriage was that of John Reed, son of Jacob Reed, to Mary Poyser, on the 13th of April, 1815. William Henry, Esq., performed the ceremony. The newly-married pair soon after moved to Canton, where they passed their lives. John reached the age of eighty-three years, and died in 1871.

The first birth in the township occurred in 1813, that of Jacob Poyser.

The first military training was at Jacob Reed's, John Byel being captain. We obtain most of these items from Joseph Poyser, born February 27, 1798, and still living, the 20th of February, 1875.

#### SUGAR CREEK'S ROLL OF HONOR.

Winseld S. Wyant, Company F, 19th, killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864. Sergeant Michael Kayler, Company F, 19th, died in Nashville, Tennessee, July 26, 1864.

David Balcorn, Company F, 19th, died in prison at Anderson, Georgia, June 8, 1864.

J. H. Lenhart, died in hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee, April 15, 1862.

George Meese, died at Milton, Ohio, November 3, 1862.

Hamel Plois, died at Huntsville, Alabama, August 18, 1864.

William Sherman, killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 21, 1864.

B. F. Weimer, died in hospital at Columbus, Kentucky, January 31, 1862.

Celestus Oroichone, killed by accident at Nashville, Tennessee, February, 1863. John Krelling, Company A, 13th, unknown death.

Jeremiah Hostetter, killed at Stone River, January 1, 1862.

Alfred Siffert, Company I, 76th, killed at Arkansas Post, Arkansas.

Irene Gardner, 80th, unknown death.

Sergeant William A. Blecks, Company A, 164th, killed at Fort Mitchell, Kentucky, September 4, 1862.

Sergeant B. Flexer, Company K, 103d, killed at Fort Peshontas, August 18, 1864.

Daniel F. Wyant, died in hospital at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, July, 1864.

Michael Graffe, Company F, 19th, died of wounds at Stone River, Tennessee, January 1, 1862.

Conrad Spergle, Company A, 164th, died in hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Frank Harmon, killed at Reesa, Georgia, May 16, 1864.

Daniel Hipsch, Company F, 16th, died in hospital at Farmington, Mississippi, May 27, 1862.

Samuel Mourey, Company A, 167th, died of wounds at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.

Benjamin Resh, lost an arm at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.

Ephraim Gross, lost a leg at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.

#### TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP.

Peter and Philip Slusser and their brother-in-law, Henry Augustine, erected the first building, not only in the township, but on the west side of the river, within the present County limits, during the fall of 1808. Andrew Augustine and David Gaff were the next cabin-builders.

In the spring of 1809, Robert and John Warden, Charles and Daniel Hey, Isaac Poe, Peter Johnson, William Henry, John Mason, and Edward Otis settled near them, and began their farm-labors.

In 1816 came David Bowersmith, Isaac Charlton, Robert Barr, Lewis Rogers, Frederick Oberlin, Stephen and Thomas Eldredge, William Byel, John Neel, Seth Hunt, and the Lottens. They were from Pennsylvania principally, some from New England.

Tuscarawas was organized March 5, 1816, and included in its original boundaries, in part or in whole, Jackson, Lawrence, Perry, Belkheim, Sugar Creek, and Franklin, now in Summit County. It was reduced to its present limits in 1816.

The first election was held, April 1, 1816, at the house of William Henry, with the following result: justices of the peace, William Henry and Daniel Hoy; trustees, Stephen Harris, Daniel Hoy, and Peter Slusser; overseers of the poor and supervisors, Henry Clapper and Thomas Chapman; fence-viewers, Adam Lower and William Critch; house-appraiser, Andrew Augustine; treasurer, William Henry; constables, Stephen Harris; and clerk, Peter Johnson.

William Raynolds, County clerk, administered the oath of office to Johnson, and by him it was taken from the other officers. The next year the place for election was removed to Daniel Hoy's, on Section 16. Many offices by one man caused by unwillingness to serve for the trifling compensation.

In May, 1816, was born the first white child in the township, Samuel Slusser; the second birth, that of Amanda Henry, occurred during election in the same house.

The first death, west of the river, in the County, was that of John Ritter; he became sick while moving out in 1811, lay in his wagon; and died there. In the summer of 1813, A. Augustine was sick with fever, and Dr. Hartford, of Canton, paid him three professional visits, for which his bill was thirty-six dollars. The difference then and now is striking, from the then scarcity of money.

The first settled physician was Dr. David Anderson, who came in 1832. During a cholera visitation, which swept off eighteen to twenty inhabitants, Dr. Michener, of Massillon, stopped at Brookfield and rendered valuable aid.

The first marriage was Daniel Hoy to Mary Ount, solemnized by William Henry; the second was Wesley Hutton to Mary Forsythe.

The first preaching in the vicinity was by Rev. Edward Otis, a Baptist; his sermons were generally delivered in private houses. The Presbyterians were most numerous, and had stated preaching at the house of James Latta.

The first permanent place of worship was a log building built by them in 1812, on Section 10. The first grave-yard in the township was attached to this building. Rev. James Adams was their first pastor. The Methodists commenced about the same time to hold meetings, at William Dean's and Peter Johnson's. Their first regular preacher was Rev. Jacob Frey; first public place of worship, the brick school-house in Brookfield, erected in 1825, and serving for the causes of religion and education alternately until 1843.

The first school on the west of the river was taught, during the winter of 1812-13, by Jehiel Fox. It was a night-school, and had a good reputation. The first day-schools were taught by David Lawson and John Boreland.

The first grist-mill was erected by Lewis Rogers on Newman's Creek, in 1812. It was a tub-mill, and for several years only did chopping; afterwards a belt was attached, which was turned by hand; it has gone to decay.

The first saw-mill was erected, in 1811, by William Henry, on Lippe Creek. It became useless in a few years from the lack of water.

During the war, rumors of Indian attacks were constantly afloat; for security a substantial hewed log house, built by William Eldredge, was converted into a fort; two-inch auger-holes were made for rifle practice, and a garrison of about twenty persons gathered in; the old building was standing as late as 1856.

Brookfield, the first village in the township, was never regularly laid out; but the land was sold by the owner, Jonathan Wiuter, in half- and quarter-acre lots to suit purchasers. It was first called Slussertown, from Slusser's large frame house in it,—the first of the kind in the township, in which he opened tavern. Peter Johnson had a small store. Henry and Cummins erected a steam-mill here in 1831, which were the first steam-works in use in the County.

Greenville was laid out by Jacob Frey, in June, 1829.

Among the township's noted men was William Henry, the first member from the County to the Legislature, and afterwards elected judge; Adam Poe, who was engaged with his brother Andrew in the celebrated fight with Big Foot, died, and was buried in this township, in 1842. Daniel Hoy was remarkable for his physi-

cal strength: he frequently, at raisings, lifted against four, and even six, ordinary men. The Wardens, Eldredges, and Harries were all prominent, influential citizens of the township.

#### LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

That part of the County known as Lawrence Township was laid off by the Commissioners in December, 1815. Previous to this that portion west of the river formed a part of Tuscarawas, and that to the east belonged to Jackson. The Jackson portion was in market in 1801, but not settled till some time after the Tuscarawas part. J. H. Larwell surveyed the west side lands in the spring of 1807, and they were in market upon the establishment of a land-office in Canton, May, 1808. Before public entry they were offered for thirty days, in quarter sections, at auction. Only two purchases were made by Lawrence settlers at the auction sale. There was no tax for five years. The first improvement in the township was made upon Newman's Creek,—named after Jacob Newman, chain-carrier and axman of the surveying party,—by Henry Clapper and Henry Lower. These men arrived in 1805, with horses, farming utensils, and five weeks' provisions. In that time they cleared, plowed, and sowed three acres. They had a brush shelter, and slept either in their wagon or on the ground. Returning home to winter, in March Henry came back, and with him his brother Daniel, and raised a cabin, the first erected in the township. Their father, John Clapper, and Lower soon followed. Their spring crop was nine acres of corn. The father, John, dying from the injuries received by the falling of a tree, was buried on the place, and is the first interment of a white man in the township.

The next opening was made in October, 1808, by Stephen and John Harris. In September, 1809, Stephen brought his wife and three children. During 1810 and 1811, William Critz, Jeremiah Atkinson, Matthew Metcalf, Richard Hardgrove, John Evans, and Robert Lytle settled and improved in the neighborhood. In the summer of 1809, Critz built the first hewed log house in the township. Michael Critz was the first male, and Amanda Harrie the first female, born in the same County division.

In 1811, Matthew Roland settled on land owned in 1851 by John Kirk. James Barber, from Virginia, settled the same year on a quarter section, since owned by Richard Porter. Elijah Roberts, killed by a falling tree, was the first interment in the Milan grave-yard.

There were no settlements in East Lawrence before 1812. Phil Hartony and John McLaughy came in that year, and each built a cabin. Entries east of the river were delayed for two reasons: first, the government surveys were two miles square, and smaller amounts cost the wages of a surveyor, and the land was considered inferior; second, the want of roads.

There were fractions entered in 1855 along the river by shrewd men, who anticipated a canal some day. Of these were Brinton and Candy at Belkheim; Scott and Pentecost, Massillon; Wells and Shorb, Kendall; and Brinton and Candy at Fulton. The first election for township officers was held on Monday, April, 1816, at the house of Robert Lytle. Jacob Kirk, justice of Jackson, administered the oath to those elected.

The record gives for justices, Matthew Roland and John Morehead; clerk, James F. Leonard; trustees, William Albis, John Campbell, and Jacob Kirk; overseers of the poor, William Whitcraft and Joseph Hobson; fence-viewers, Stephen Wickin and Joseph Tritt; appraisers of property, Hugh S. Veneman and Robert Lytle; supervisors, George Veneman, John Meese, and George Waggoner; constables, Richard Hardgrove and Jacob Kleck; treasurer, John Morehead; lister of taxables, R. Hardgrove. On the day of the first election, the trustees ordered that the house of William Whitcraft, on Section 15, be the place for elections.

The first township road, from Kerstetter's mill to the County line, since the locality of Richard Porter's residence, was surveyed by Alexander Porter and supervised by John Meese.

The early Christians were Methodists and Presbyterians. Meetings were held in homes and school-houses till 1837. The first building for worship was erected in 1815, by the Presbyterians. It was a log structure, and upon ground later known as Newman's Creek grave-yard. Rev. James Adams was the first minister in charge. East of the river were no churches; the German Reformed and Lutherans were most numerous. Wier and Faust ministered to their spiritual wants. Catholicism had early adherents. Their first services were held in 1830, in a building raised on Philip McAre's farm. This was used till their church at Fulton was built.

Milan was laid off in lots and offered at public auction in 1814, by Matthew Roland. The first building was erected by his son-in-law, John Sturgeon. The same year, Roland built a saw-mill upon the Tuscarawas, the first in the township, and two years later, erected the pioneer grist-mill. Water being deficient, neither mill made the owner a fortune.

Fulton was laid out in the spring of 1826, by James W. Lathrop and William Christman. Subsequently, it and Milan were incorporated by act of Legislature, retaining the former name. A post-office was established in 1828, with Amariah Meese as postmaster. Being discontinued, it was re-established in 1836, and John Robinson appointed postmaster. At this time *Canal* was prefixed, to more particularly distinguish it. In 1827, Henry Stidger opened the first store in Milan and in the township. Bigelow was a traveling doctor. Dr. William Myers was the first physician to locate, in 1832.

The village of Lawrence, located on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was laid off in 1852, by Arnold Lyuch and Philip McCoa. It has grown to be a place of considerable size. The first effort in the line of teaching was by George Waggoner, who opened a private school at his house, in 1817. The first school-house was erected in 1818, in what was called Alban's District; Stephen Cassel was the teacher. "The Orphans' Institute" began in 1836, flourished and then failed.







*Mrs. Geo. Phillips.*



*Geo. Phillips.*



*Mrs. Eliza Pontius.*



*Peter Pontius.*

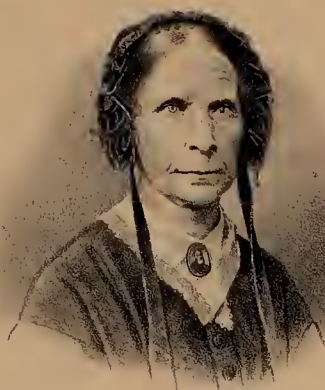


*Mrs. Jesse Harter.*



*Jesse Harter.*





*Elizabeth Cook.*



*John S. Cook*



*H. Cook.*

CITY ENGINEER.  
CANTON, O.



*John M. Cook*



*Geo. B. Cook.*

#### JOHN SANDERSON COCK.

The subject of this biography was born in Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1801. When a young man he learned the tanning business, which he followed for upwards of twenty years. On December 25, 1822, he married Elizabeth McCadden, who was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1800. Her father was John McCadden, who was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1757. He was a tanner by trade, and with him Mr. Cook learned this business. He served his country in the Revolutionary War, and was connected with the expedition sent from Kentucky to Ohio, under command of General George Rogers Clark, and assisted in the erection of a block-house on the site of the city of Cincinnati, in 1780. After the war he settled in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade until 1828, when he removed to Newark, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife was Elizabeth Silverthorn, born in Sussex County, New Jersey, May 29, 1771. His family consisted of thirteen children, of whom eight survive, and their average age is seventy-five years, the oldest being eighty-three and the youngest sixty-five. Mr. McCadden died June 8, 1845; his wife, June 6, 1843.

Mr. Cook emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1823, and after a residence of some twenty-one years in Jefferson County, removed to Stark County, where he passed the remainder of his life as a farmer. In Jefferson County, Mr. Cook was Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court for a period of nine years, commencing in 1835. It was while Mr. Cook was on the bench in Steubenville that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton was admitted to the bar at that place. In 1840, Mr. Cook was a member of the State Board of Equalization. In 1848 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and re-elected in 1847. A very warm friendship existed between Mr. Cook and Mr. Stanton, and without any solicitation or even knowledge on the part of the former, he received from the latter the appointment of Paymaster in the army in the late war. While in the service he met with an accident, by which he was disabled for the rest of his life. He died very suddenly, of apoplexy, on June 20, 1869. He possessed social qualities of a high order, and was noted for his nobility of soul and his scrupulous honesty. His widow still survives at the age of seventy-five, and is as smart and active as many ladies at fifty. The family comprised eleven children, of whom two died in infancy, and one, Thaddeus K., gave up his life for his country in the late war, being

murdered by the guerrillas near Vicksburg, after they had taken him prisoner.

The father of Mr. Cook was William Cook, born in England, May 31, 1776. He emigrated to America at a very early day. His wife was Elizabeth Moore, of Mount Holly, New Jersey. He had a family of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second child and the oldest son. Mr. Cook was a natural mechanic, and made the castings for the first steamer that ever made a round trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. He died March 15, 1856, in the eightyeth year of his age.

#### HENRY COCK,

eldest son and third child of John S. and Elizabeth Cook, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 27, 1825. When a young man he learned the tanning business of his father, and followed it for quite a number of years. Came to Stark County in 1844, and engaged in farming and school teaching till 1854.

In the autumn of this year he was elected County Auditor, re-elected in 1858, and in 1864 was again chosen to the same office, making the only case in the last thirty years in which any one has been elected three times to that office. For eight years, beginning December, 1854, he was a member of the County Board of School Examiners. He also served as Deputy County Treasurer for four years. For some time past he has given his attention to surveying and civil engineering, having been City Civil Engineer of Canton for the past four years, which position he still occupies. His early educational advantages were very meagre, being confined to those furnished by the log cabin school-house. He is wholly a self-taught man, but in some respects is reckoned among the best-educated men of the County.

On June 26, 1850, he married Miss Jane Reed, of Deerfield, Portage County, Ohio. His family consists of two sons, one connected with the newspaper business as local editor; the other is turning his attention to civil engineering.

#### JOHN M. COCK,

youngest child of John S. and Elizabeth Cook, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 24, 1842. Came to Stark County with the family in 1844. Resided on a farm until the fall of 1870, and then entered the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Can-

ton, where he remained four years, since which time he has been engaged in the office of the Adams Express Company, the duties of which position he has discharged to the general satisfaction of the public.

On July 1, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary E. Rauch. Mr. Cook is a genial gentleman, of commanding personal appearance and popular social qualities.

#### DR. GEORGE B. COCK.

Born November 12, 1838, in Jefferson County, Ohio; fifth son and eighth in the family of John S. and Elizabeth Cook. Enlisted in the ranks of Company F, 4th Regiment O. V. I., in 1861, the first volunteer company enlisted in Stark County for the defense of the Union. Served with the regiment in its West Virginia campaign, under General McClellan, at the battle of Rich Mountain, etc., and in the operations of General Lander on the Upper Potomac; then with General Shields, in the valley of the Shenandoah, and again with the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula in its disastrous operations against Richmond in 1862. In February, 1863, he was discharged from service by reason of disability from disease. In September of the same year he was appointed Captain in the 5th Regiment U. S. colored troops, then in camp of rendezvous at Delaware, Ohio. Served in the Department of Virginia, under General B. F. Butler, in the arduous campaigns against Richmond and Petersburg during 1864. Was wounded in battle in charging the enemy's works, in the memorable conflict of New Market Heights and Chapin's Farm, September 29, 1864. Received honorable mention for gallantry and efficiency as an officer. Served on staff duty with General Weitzel during the winter of 1864.

In the following spring rejoined his command at Goldsboro', North Carolina. Marched with Major-General Terry's forces to Raleigh, and after the surrender was with his regiment at Goldsboro', Newbern, and Carolina City. Traversed several counties of North Carolina in the work of reconstruction, acting under orders from General Schofield, then commanding the department. In this work he made many warm friends among the citizens. Was promoted to Major. Returned to Ohio with the regiment, and was mustered out at Camp Chase in October, 1865.

Afterwards wrote a history of his regiment, which was incorporated in Whitelaw Reid's "Ohio in the War." Then studied medicine with Dr. W. Bowen, of Akron, Ohio, and is now practicing in Canton, Stark County.



## BREAKING THE WILDERNESS.

"I hear the tread of pioneers,  
Of nations yet to be;  
The first low wash of waves  
Where soon shall roll a human sea!  
The elements of empire here  
Are plastic yet, and warm;  
The chaos of a mighty world  
Is rounding into form!"

LITTLE can the young people of the present day appreciate the toils, hardships, and privations of the early pioneers of any country. At the day that these sturdy men settled here the country was a dense wilderness, inhabited by Indians and all manner of wild beasts. The log cabin, or rather pen, chinked with mud, with its puncheon floor, greased-paper window, and mud-and-stick chimney, afforded the best habitation for these brave adventurers. Their furniture was of the rudest kind, often manufactured with axe, saw, and auger. Their clothing was of the coarsest material,—of homespun flax and wool, warm and durable, and at that day fashionable. But times have changed. In place of the log hut we find the more imposing frame, brick, or stone structure, oftentimes the palatial mansion, surrounded by trees, shrubs, and flowers. The dense forests have given place to orchards of delicious fruit and fields of golden grain. Cities and villages have sprung into being, and noisy crowds throng the marts of business, where once the wild beast reamed unmoled, or perchance the amphibious frog rendered the night air vocal with his croakings. In short, a howling wilderness has been transformed into a garden of civilization and beauty.

But by what instrumentality has this change been wrought? The answer is found in the spirit of adventure and enterprise that characterized our early settlers.

"What heroisms, what perils, then!  
How true of heart and strong of hand,  
How earnest, resolute, those pioneer men!"

Many of them have passed on to their long home; a few only yet remain, and they will tell you that they enjoyed as much real happiness in their primitive dwellings in the forest wilderness as they now enjoy in their present more commodious and costly habitations. In their lives was illustrated the principle that the absolute needs of man are few. All honor to these brave adventurers, the pioneer heroes! Let their exploits, their industry, their spirit of enterprise and self-denial, be recorded on the page of history, as an example worthy of emulation by the present and by future generations.

## KENT JARVIS,

whose portrait appears on the title-page of this work, was born in the village of Fly Creek, near Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, June 13, 1801. His father was extensively engaged in woolen manufactures, and, by his special desire, his son was brought up to the same business. Although he continued to follow out his father's wishes for a few years after his majority, his early predilections were for mercantile pursuits, in which he soon engaged, and with varying success for twenty years. He was married to Miss Earetta M. Williams, May 17, 1821, who was a true Christian woman, ever sharing with patience and fortitude all his adversities and rejoicing with him in his prosperity, to which she, by her kind co-operation and interest, to the fullest extent contributed. In 1844, Mr. Jarvis removed to Massillon, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1848. But his indomitable will and determination to succeed in life soon won for him a place as one of the leading men of Massillon, and in 1848 we find him entering into a new field of operations,—that of dealer in real estate,—and for the last twenty-seven years he has devoted himself to this pursuit, having during all these long years occupied the same room as his office, and we feel free to say that Massillon is indebted to Mr. Jarvis for her finely laid-out streets and desirable building lots more than she can ever repay. Mrs. Jarvis died on the 8th of February, 1864. Although their union was never blessed with children, yet their house was always a home for the orphan, several of whom were educated and supported by him. On April 4, 1866, he was again married, to Mrs. Julia M. Dunn, a widow lady from Elmira, New York, who, with her four children, brought again to his hearth-stone the genial influences of a home left desolate by the death of his first wife. One child has blessed their union, and, with this interesting son and most excellent wife, he enjoys in advancing years the pleasures and comforts of a happy home and an ample competence. Mr. Jarvis was early in life admitted a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was greatly delighted with its principles and teachings, availing himself of every opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the work and to comprehend the sublime principles of the order. He has been a Mason since 1823, and his connection has not been merely a nominal matter, but that of an active, earnest worker, having been honored with the highest official positions in the order. In social and public life Mr. Jarvis occupies a highly honorable position. From early years a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he exemplifies in his life the duties and doctrines of a pure Christianity, and has frequently been a representative in the highest councils of that church. He was for many years a member of the State Board of Control of the State Banks of Ohio, Collector of Internal Revenue, and for twelve consecutive years a Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, Ohio. He is a Director of the Union National Bank, Massillon, a Trustee of Kenyon College, and a Director of the Massillon and Cleveland Railroad; also of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road. Such is a very brief outline of Kent Jarvis's life, so full of varied experiences and changes; renowned for his strict business principles and integrity, and ever ready to advance the public good. May his declining years rest lightly upon him, and Stark County long be spared the life of one of her noblest men!

## W. A. ROBERTSON, WAYNESBURG.

In presenting, as we do, in this volume a portrait of Mr. Robertson, it is also thought appropriate to describe, briefly, the man. He is a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Was a son of Denny and Elmer Robertson, and began this life on the 15th day of March, 1818. Came with his parents to Ohio in the spring of 1822. Settled in that portion of Stark County which has since been set off to Carroll County. Twenty-two years thereafter, he made a purchase of one hundred and thirty acres in Sandy Township, near Waynesburg, took possession of the same, and opened up farming upon his own.

In due time he made choice of a life companion. Miss Isabella J. McIntire was the fortunate selection, and "twain, they became one," March 4, 1847.

They remained on said farm until 1855, when they removed to Waynesburg. Since that time they have not again changed their residence. As a citizen of this pleasant little village, his chief vocation has been lumber dealing. Yet in many other ways he has been employed, as much, perhaps, for the public as for himself.

In early life, Mr. Robertson received very moderate opportunities for education, and still he is a man of good business attainments. Reading and experience have been his teachers. Being a citizen, too, of tried integrity as well as ability, in addition to his own duties, he has had constant calls to be a servant for the public. For a score of years he has filled a place among the school board of his village, and, for as many years, the post of Trustee of his township, and too many others for enumeration. Although somewhat conservative in his course of action, and charitable for the opinion of others, yet in his own opinion he is generally positive and even radical.

Since the demise of the Whig party politically, he has ever been an active Republican. Proved faithful and useful to the Union cause during the late years of our country's peril.

Religiously, he is a zealous and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and contributes generously to its support.

Shall any deserving enterprise spring up within his precinct, his cheerful and liberal support is never withheld. Benevolence and hospitality are prominent traits, yet he is not commorated extravagant.

Warmly cherishes approbation, and still is not ostentatious. Financially, is independent, most of which has been self-made, but is not an aspirant for extreme riches. Is willing to let humanity participate and share with him. A good neighbor, and universally appreciated and esteemed.

May he yet live many years to enjoy that respect and to fulfill a further mission of usefulness, and may this small tribute help to preserve his example through an indefinite future!

## CAPTAIN JOHNSTON.

It is with pleasure to us, and, we believe, with gratification to the public, that we are permitted to refer in these columns to Captain Wm. M. Johnston, of Sugar Creek Township, Stark County, Ohio. A native Buckeye, and an enterprising young man, of the large manufacturing firm of Putnam, Johnston & Co., Mr. J. enjoys an enviable position in business as well as social circles. The Captain was born October 26, 1832, in Wayne County, Ohio. His father, Andrew M. Johnston, died while the subject of our sketch was quite young, leaving him a boy of fourteen years, the sole responsibility of the family and farm upon which they resided. At eighteen years of age, William began the career of a school teacher, and continued in that vocation some twelve years, the latter four of which he was Superintendent of the Mount Eaton Union School. In 1857 he was married to Hannah Johnson, daughter of Cornelius Johnson, also a resident of Wayne County. The result of this happy union was the birth of five children,—three boys and two girls. Finding school-teaching not agreeable to his health, Mr. Johnston engaged in the mercantile business in Mount Eaton, and in 1862 removed to Wilnot, where he now resides, and where his business is. He assisted in the recruiting of Company A, 104th Regiment O. V. I., and entered the service with the rank of Second Lieutenant. Subsequently he was chosen Captain of Company A, 99th Battalion O. N. G., and with that company joined the 163d Regiment, which served on the James River during their one hundred days' service. After leaving the Government service, Mr. Johnston returned to Wilnot, and became manager of the agricultural works above referred to. He is now a part owner of the establishment, and the financial member of the firm of Putnam, Johnston & Co. He is an active business man, and has interested himself somewhat in public affairs, also in church matters.

## JOHN M. SHETLER,

of Sugar Creek Township, is a native of the township he now resides in, having been born there June 30, 1825. His father, Jacob Shetler, was one of the first settlers of Stark County; he came from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Jacob Shetler died in 1852. In 1851, John M. Shetler was joined in marriage to Lydia Bleek. Eleven children were born to them,—five sons and six girls,—all of whom are now living except two daughters. Mr. Shetler has been a respected and prominent man where he has lived. For twelve years he resided in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He held several public offices, among them that of Justice of the Peace for several years. Eight years since, Mr. Shetler removed to his present residence, and purchased a tract of land upon which is now situated the town of Beach City. He is the "father" of Beach City, he having laid out the town. He has been extensively engaged in the tannery business, also the business of stock dealing. From his efforts and ability Mr. Shetler has acquired a competency, and enjoys the highest respect of a very extensive acquaintance. Yet in the prime of life, it is to be hoped that Mr. Shetler may live to see an enterprising, thrifty, and populous place of Beach City, and no worthier man could be found to take pride in being its founder.

## HON. THOMAS W. CHAPMAN

resides in Bethlehem Township. In 1836, Mr. Chapman came to Stark County, and was married to Rebecca Warner, who resided on the farm now the residence of Mr. Chapman. Immediately after being married he went to Virginia, and in 1839 returned and located here, where he has since resided.

Mr. Chapman was born June 18, 1814, in Brook (now known as Hancock) County, Virginia. He is the father of five children. Mr. Chapman has always enjoyed the highest respect of his fellow-citizens, and received at their hands the office of State Senator during the years 1858 and 1859. But not so much to public office does Mr. Chapman look as to the increase of the material wealth of the community, as well as that of himself. He has been specially engaged in raising fine blooded stock; he imported the first Spanish sheep in this County, and has always taken a lively interest in agriculture and in the County Agricultural Society, of which he has been President. Mr. Chapman is one of the Directors of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and has been active in the pushing forward of railroad projects.

## ADAM HOWER.

The gentleman whose name we have placed at the head of this sketch is one of the early pioneers of Stark County. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1800. His first wife, Catherine Ludwig, was born November 29, 1803. They were married March 13, 1823. She died June 19, 1832. By this marriage Mr. Hower has five children, four of whom are still living. His second wife was Rachel Ludwig, to whom he was married October 4, 1832. Miss Ludwig was a sister of his former wife, and was born December 12, 1798. This union was also blessed with five children, and four survive.

In June, 1809, Mr. Hower's father, Jacob Hower, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, when the subject of this sketch was only nine years old, and located in Plain Township, Stark County. He was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, as also was his wife. His family comprised eight children, only three of whom are now living, Mr. Adam Hower being the second son. This gentleman has not only not sought, but has repeatedly refused to accept of, the responsibilities of office. Three times he was elected Supervisor, and for two years paid his fine rather than serve; the third year he accepted the position, and served with the understanding that he should not again be annoyed with another election. He has remained in the quietude of his farm, and belongs among Stark County's most substantial and respected citizens. The burden of years rests heavily upon Mr. Hower and his faithful companion, and both are patiently awaiting "the last of earth."

## PETER PONTIUS.

This old gentleman was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1801. He enjoyed such advantages for education as the times afforded, and, for that day, was considered a good scholar. His father, Frederick Pontius, came West in 1816, and located on Section 16, Plain Township, Stark County. He died in July, 1848, aged seventy-six years; his wife, at the age of eighty-six.

In January, 1828, Mr. Peter Pontius married Miss Catherine Essig, daughter of Simon Essig, who emigrated to Ohio from Pennsylvania in the spring of 1804. Mr. Pontius has had a family of three sons and four daughters, of whom two of each survive. Among the positions of honor and trust which Mr. Pontius has held in his township may be mentioned those of Supervisor, Trustee, and School Director, in the discharge of the duties of which he gave great satisfaction. His chief business has been that of farming, in which he has been very successful, and has accumulated a handsome property. He is an old gentleman of genial manners, very sociable; and both he and his companion have been connected with the Presbyterian Church of Canton for upwards of fifty years. Mr. Pontius has been a resident of the County for about sixty years, and has been a very industrious and substantial citizen. He began with little; the first money he ever earned for himself was by cutting wood at thirty cents per cord. The portraits of Mr. Pontius and wife will be found among the illustrations of this work.

## HON. PETER LOUTZENHEISER.

This gentleman has been a resident of Stark County longer than any other man now living in the same. He was born in what was then Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1800. In the spring of 1809, his father, Jacob Loutzenheiser, came with his family to Ohio, and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 34, Town 11, Range 8, this County. He had nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second son and third child. On April 1, 1823, Judge Loutzenheiser was married to Miss Rebecca Kimmell, and the two have lived together for upwards of fifty-two years. Their family has numbered eleven children, of whom nine still survive. Mrs. Loutzenheiser was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1801. Although a shoemaker by trade, Mr. Loutzenheiser has followed farming for many years. He has held all the offices of honor and trust in the gift of his township, except that of clerk. For upwards of twenty years he served as Justice of the Peace, and the strict and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of this position gave great satisfaction. The first money that he ever called his own was earned by cutting wood at thirty cents per cord. Both he and his companion performed their full share of the toils of early days, and now in their old age they enjoy the regards of a host of friends.

## GABRIEL PUTMAN.

Mr. Putman was born January 24, 1795, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and has resided in this County since 1817. When he came here in 1817, he purchased the land now comprising his home-farm. Mr. Putman returned to his native State in 1819, and married Susan Weimer. Mr. Putman then returned to the then wilderness, and, with his new wife, began the life of a real pioneer. After several years of united labor, the wife of Mr. Putman died, leaving him with five children. Four of these children are now living, and are among the most substantial and respectable citizens. Two years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Putman married Rebecca White, who only survived about three years. The present wife of Mr. Putman was Sarah Hite, to whom he was joined in marriage April, 1871. Of all men entitled to public attention and respect, for being the promoter of the general good and the building up of local enterprises, Gabriel Putman must be accorded the first rank. By his sagacity, industry, and energy he has acquired a competency, which he is now enjoying in the best of health and feeling. The subject of our sketch is the founder of the well-known agricultural works of Putman, Johnston & Co., of Wilnot.

## PATRICK MCCORMICK.

The subject of this sketch is one of the always responsible and reliable men of his township. He resides in Bethlehem Township, and has since 1835. Mr. McCormick was born in Westmeath County, Ireland, February 1, 1810. In 1826 he came to this country, and in 1835 he located on his present farm in Stark County. In 1840 he was united in marriage to Susanna Kelly. Mrs. McCormick died April 8, 1857, leaving five children,—two sons and three daughters,—all of whom are now living. The present Mrs. McCormick was married to Patrick in April, 1858. Mr. McCormick has held many local offices, and at present is performing his duty as one of the township officers.



# NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY, IN 1809, TO 1875.

Year.	Clerk.	Sheriff.	Treasurer.	Auditor.	Recorder.	Coroner.	Pros. Attorney.	Surveyor.	County Commissioners.	Probate Judge.	Common Pleas Judge.
1809		J. McGugin.	Jas. Campbell.	Wm. Reynolds.				Among the early	J. Latimer, J. Nichols, S. Coulter.	Office of Probate	Calvin Peaso.
1810		do.	do.	do.				Surveyors were	do. do. do.	Judge estab-	Benj. Ruggles.
1811		Thos. C. Shields	D. L. McClure.	do.				Danl. McClure,	do. do. do.	lished 1851.	do.
1812		do.	do.	W. Reynolds, Jr.				Alex. Porter,	do. do. do.		do.
1818		do.	do.	do.				M. Oswald, J.	do. do. do.		do.
1814		John Patton.	do.	J. H. Hallock.				F. Leonard, R.	do. do. do.		do.
1816		D. L. McClure.	do.	do.				Williams, and	do. do. do.		do.
1817		Moses Andrews.	Wm. Fogle.	J. W. Lathrop.		Moses Andrews.		others.	do. do. do.		Geo. Todd.
1818		do.	do.	do.				W. Alban,	do. J. Drennan.*		Benj. Tappan.
1819		do.	do.	do.				do. J. Saxton, John Sluss.	do. do. do.		do.
1820		John Augustine	do.	do.				S. Harris,	do. J. Bowers.		do.
1821		do.	do.	do.				do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1822		do.	do.	do.				do. John Sluss,	do. do. do.		do.
1823		do.	do.	do.				do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1824		do.	do.	John Layton.				do. do. do.	do. do. do.		J. H. Hallock.
1825	John Myers.	do.	do.	do.				P. Motrice, W. Christmas,	do. do. do.		do.
1826		Timothy Reed.	do.	Alpheus Brown.		John Clark.		do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1827		do.	do.	do.		do.		do. J. Hazlett.	do. do. do.		do.
1828		John Casky.	do.	do.		G. N. Webb.		do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1829		do.	do.	do.		do.		do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1830		Henry Guise.	do.	do.		Wm. Roberts.		do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1831		do.	John Bonfield.	do.	Wm. Bryce.	do.		do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1832		do.	do.	do.	do.	Abraham Lind.		do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1833		Geo. N. Webb.	John Saxton.	do.	do.	do.		do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1834		do.	do.	do.	D. Raffensperger	Henry Slusser.		do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1835		do.	Abraham Lind.	do.	do.	do.	Geo. W. Belden.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1836		do.	do.	Dan'l. Gottshall.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1837	Harmon Stidger	D. Raffensperger	Wm. Dunbar.	do.	Arnold Lynch.	Elijah Crisman.	John Saxton.	John Whitacre.	P. Stimmel,		do.
1838		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		G. W. Belden.
1839		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1840		do.	do.	do.	do.	Peter Barges.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1841		John Brandon.	R. H. McCall.	do.	do.	do.	J. D. Brown.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1842		do.	do.	Alex. McCully.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1843		do.	do.	do.	John Bauer.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1844	D. Raffensperger	do.	do.	do.	do.	Jas. Doltahen.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1845		H. Shanafelt.	J. Koplinger.	do.	do.	do.	Jas. Armstrong.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		John Pearce.
1846		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1847		Geo. N. Webb.	do.	W. H. Burke.	Geo. Held.	Jas. Dallaghan.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1848		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	S. Myers.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1849		do.	G. P. McCadden	do.	do.	David Hahn.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1850		do.	do.	Isaac Stadden.	do.	do.	do.	John Whitacre.	J. B. Hoover,		do.
1851	A. J. Stahl.	Peter Deshong.	do.	do.	do.	do.	W. F. Evans.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.		do.
1852	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	Geo. W. Raff.	G. W. Belden.
1853	L. Anderson.	do.	U. R. Feather.	A. McGregor.	Peter Chance.	D. H. Harman.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	do.
1854	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	do.
1855	do.	R. A. Dunbar.	do.	Henry Cock.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	do.
1856	John Lahm.	do.	do.	do.	do.	J. F. Kirk.	Jos. Frence.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	John Clark.*
1857	do.	Samuel Beatty.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	I. Estep,	C. M. Russell,	do.	L. W. Potter.
1858	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	J. D. Brown.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	do.
1859	W. F. Evans.	do.	J. S. Rider.	Thos. McCall.	J. Keplinger.	Wm. Merwin.	do.	J. G. Williard.	E. Teeters, A. Stahl,	W. H. Burke.	J. A. Ambler.†
1860	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	John Shepley.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	do.
1861	do.	Daniel Saylor.	G. W. Lawrence	T. W. Saxton.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	J. W. Underhill	do.
1862	do.	do.	do.	do.	A. A. Bates.	Rodman Lovett.	S. Myers.	John Whitacre.	do. S. Smith,	do.	do.
1863	do.	Peter Chance.	do.	J. Koplinger.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	do.
1864	do.	do.	do.	Henry Cock.	Thos. Blackburn	do.	G. E. Baldwin.	J. G. Williams.	do. do. do.	do.	do.
1865	A. Heldenbrand	R. A. Dunbar.	U. R. Feather.	do.	do.	D. V. Clark.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	do.
1866	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	C. F. Manderson	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	do.
1867	do.	S. S. Blackford.	John Steel.	H. C. Ellison.	do.	J. F. Kirk.	W. A. Lynch.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	Joseph Frence.
1868	do.	do.	do.	do.	J. Keplinger.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	do.
1869	do.	R. A. Dunbar.	Ira M. Allen.	do.	do.	Daniel Dewalt.	W. McKinley, Jr.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	do.
1870	do.	do.	do.	do.	M. E. Wilcox.	do.	do.	R. E. Wilson.	do. J. M. Trubey,	do.	do.
1871	E. W. Page.	Wm. Baxtor.	do.	Ed. A. Lea.	do.	do.	W. A. Lynch.	do. do. do.	C. Zellars,	do.	do.
1872	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	J. Wood.	A. Heldenbrand
1873	do.	do.	Goo. Fessler.	do.	do.	J. E. Montzer.	J. J. Parker.	J. G. Williard.	do. J. Poorman,	do.	do.
1874	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	L. Raber,	do.	do.
1875	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.	do.

NOTE.—This list shows the dates of election, not those of entering upon duty.

\* Pro tem.

† J. W. Church, additional judge, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862.



# Die Geschichte von Stark County, Ohio.

In's Deutsche Uebersetzt von Robert Zahner.

Die Geschichte der vergangenen Zeiten ist das Interessante und sehr reiche Erbe für die Gegenwart und die Zukunft. Am häufigsten erzählt der Kreis einer Anzahl gelehrter Zuhörer die Abenteuer und Erfahrungen seines Jugendlebens. Er stirbt, und seine Thaten werden vergessen. Unsere Aufgabe ist es nun, die geschichtlich bedauerliche zu sammeln, und für die Poster von Stark zu thun, was dieselben für einen Gewinn haben, der geistlich ist, unsere Nation unabhängig zu machen, nämlich, ihre Namen der Nachwelt zu erhalten.

## Erste Ansiedlungen.

Der erste Herrnhuter Missionär in Ohio, Friedrich Post, siedelte im Jahre 1761 nördlich von Muskegon, am Zusammenfluss vom Tuscarawas und Sandy, an einem Orte an, der innerhalb des jetzigen Stadtbezirks liegt. Neben Post, oberhalb Fort Lawrence, auf der südlichen Seite des Flusses, war Tuscarawastown. Dasselbst befand sich eine Kirche, welche die Indianer auf ihrem nach Westen führenden Pfade drängten. Henry Howe, in einem im Jahre 1847 publicirten Werk, schreibt in diesem Zusammenhang weiter: „Die Lage des Wohnhauses oder der Missions-Station Posts wird durch einen kleinen Stein bezeichnet, der wahrscheinlich die hintere Wand des Schenkeins gebildet hat. Dieses von Post erbaute Haus muß das erste gewesen sein, das in Ohio von Weißen gebaut worden ist: es sei denn, daß die französischen Jesuiten oder Pächter schon früher solche errichtet hätten. Erst im Jahre 1772 wurde das Herrnhuter und Indianer-Dorf Schönbrunn angefangen.“

Postel, in seiner Missions-Geschichte, sagt weiter: „Am Ohio Fluß, wo einige Indianer lebten, die von den Brüdern geliebt worden waren, konnte seit dem letzten Kriege bis jetzt nichts gehoben werden. Dennoch verweilte Friedrich Post freiwillig in Tuscarawastown, 100 Meilen westlich von Pittsburgh, in der Nähe, unter diesen Indianern zu wirken. Die Brüder wünschten ihm Gottes Segen zu seinem Werk, und als er zur Verklärung kam, kam ihm John Hedges, Oberster der Westlichen Gemeinde zu Hilfe. Post war bekannt als thätiger und eifriger Missionär, aber durch seine Vertheilung mit einer Indianerin verlor er das Vertrauen des Herrnhuter-Directoriums in dem Grade, daß er nur noch als ein untergeordneter Missions-Gesellschafter anerkannt wurde. So oft er auch nachher unabhängig handelte, fand er keinen Widerstand, und das Directorium gewährte ihm fortwährend seine Freundschaft und Hilfe, benachteiligte die Widerstände von seinen Vertheilern, ohne ihn jedoch als einen Missionär anzuerkennen, aber ihn als einen Gehilfen der Freundschaft zu halten. Gedenke, in einer publicirten Darstellung, gibt die Geschichte an, die ihn denogen haben, Post zu Hilfe zu kommen, und gibt auch nähere Auskunft über die Mission. Ein einmüthiges und einmüthiges Indianer gegeben, und er wurde begierig, ihnen wohl zu thun. Es erlaubte ihm sehr, als in seinem neuangeordneten Ohio die Regierung ihn ersuchte, mit Post zu den westlichen Indianern im Ohio-Gebiet zu gehen. Er erlaubte von den Geschäften und Beschwerden der West. Aus seiner Geschichte der West-Missionen vernehmen wir, daß Post die Sammlung legte, die Indianer zu Christen zu machen, und Hedges ging mit ihm, um die Kinder im Lesen und Schreiben zu unterrichten. Sie gab im März abgereist und gelangten zu Post's Haus, das am 11ten des Augusts einen Brief von dem Indianer-Dorf kam, welches südlich über dem Fluß lag. Als sie anfangen nach zu fahren, verlor er ihnen die Indianer, und befanden ihnen, des folgenden Tages in ihrer Nachverfolgung zu erscheinen. Als Post erschien, wurde er der Gerechtigkeit beschuldigt, weil er gesagt habe, er sei gekommen, ihnen das Wort Gottes zu verkündigen, aber daß er jetzt ihr Land in Besitz nehmen wolle. Post sagte ihnen, daß er nur so viel Land wollte, daß er sich ernähren könne, und daß er ihnen nicht eine Last werden wolle. Darauf beschloßen sie, ihm ein Viertel von 50 Schritten zu geben, und am folgenden Tag schritt er ihm der Hängung ab. Gegen Ende des Sommers wurde Post vom Gouverneur von Pennsylvania ernannt, einige westliche Delaware mitzubringen, damit sie an einer in Lancaster mit den Indianern zu haltenden Verhandlung theilnehmen könnten. Er that so, und schickte bekanntlich nicht zurück. Gedenke, der letzte ebenfalls noch denselben Herbst nach Pennsylvania zurück, und das Indianer- und Herrnhuter-Dorf Schönbrunn wurde erst 11 Jahre nachher, im Jahre 1872, angefangen.

## Die Pioniere.

Es gibt keine vollkommen wahre Geschichte, denn erdliche Dinge werden fast immer durch die Augen der Menschen gesehen, und die Ansichten der Menschen sind verschieden. Das Volk des jungen Washingtons und die Ansichten der alten Indianer-Missionen zur Errichtung des Capitain Smith sind einen erheblichen Gewinn erlangt. Wer besitzt die Lust oder den Willen, solchen Dingen Glauben zu schenken?

Von unserem Standpunkte aus geben wir nur einen schwachen Abriß der Geschichte, die vor unsere Augen tritt, und streuen zwischen extremen Angaben und Ereignissen hindurch, während unsere Erzählung sich als unvollständig erweisen wird. Indem wir Erinnerungen der Alten, deren Gedächtniß sich schwächendes ist, niederschreiben, versehen wir nicht, die abweichenden Angaben in Einklang zu bringen, sondern wir versetzen in unsere Darstellung die Namen und Thaten Derer, die einzig in ihrer Art dastehen.

Während der Fluß der ersten Missionäre, schritt über die Alleghany, strömte wie eine lebende Fluth über die ersten Gesilde nach der bewaldeten Wildnis, deren einzige Bewohner die wilden Thiere und die nach grauemäntel Indianer waren; und erst in den Tündern der Hängung, in

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## Erste Ansiedler.

Unter den ersten Ansiedlern im County finden wir die Namen von David Wehler, Robert Baltimore und Jacob Kist, die sich im Jahre 1804 in Canton niederließen. Mehr Jahre nachher folgten Moses Holloman, Aaron Stanton und Jacob Stanton sich zu ihm, wo jetzt Lexington steht; Moses Bair, Johann Schick, und Leonard Mowen kamen nach Canton; Abraham Bair und Johann Wehler ließen sich in Plain Township nieder. Daniel Tenthall, ein Resident von Canton, sagt in seinem 76. Jahre, daß: „Mein Vater Philipp schickte hier im Jahre 1807, zu Hause an. Es gab einen Weg bis auf der Weiten nach dem Tündern Canton; diese Zwischenrede gab er an einem durch das Gelfeld führenden Pfade gehen müssen. Canton bestand aus drei Häusern, bewohnt von Samuel Souler, Jacob Kist, Leonard und Garrett Green. Souler war Posthalter bis zum Jahre 1816. Leonard war ein Landmesser, und kam hier 1809 an. Als Leonard die Stadt anlegte schenkte er Pausen für ein Gerichtshaus und für Kirchen, und wie es gebräuchlich war, gab er als Grummelung dazu, allen solchen Handwerker, die ihn verpackten als Einwohner der Stadt ihr Handwerk eine Zeit lang zu betreiben, hundertjährige Zeit zu allen Aufhängen und auch Gelfeld von Land. Von andern frühen Ansiedlern nennt Mangel die folgenden: Captain Downing, Balduin Weber, Thomas Koch, Heinrich Folger, Wilhelm Heinrich, Adam Eßig, Philipp Scholter, Leonard Mowen, Heinrich Langenberger, und Johann Sartorius. Im Jahre 1806 kam Mathias Willmann von Pa. dessen Sohn jetzt in Jackson Township wohnt, und ließ sich in der Gegend von Canton nieder. Von da ging er nach Plain Township. Um dieselbe Zeit ließ sich Geo. Miller, Vater des Richters Miller von Massillon, auf der westlichen Seite Jackson Townships nieder. Der Teil des Countys war eine Zeit lang sehr dünn bewohnt.

Im Jahre 1807 wurde der Bezirk getheilt, das Land westlich von Tuscarawas, als der neue Anfang bekannt, abzumessen; und es wurde in den Vertrag von Fort Industry eingeschlossen. Die Pioniere östlich des Flusses waren bereits vernachlässigt und wurden schon im Jahre 1800 fortgeführt. Die Herrn Joseph Farwell und der Sohn oben genannte Wilhelm Green waren die Feldmesser dieses Theils des neuen Anfangs. Richter Henry war während vieler Jahre ein Einwohner des Townships Perry und Tuscarawas; aber endlich zog er nach Wooster, Wayne Co. Der Verstorbenen Johann Gürtel war ihr Onkel. Er war ein angesehener, aufrichtiger Richter, ein Ober der Gesetzgebung und der öffentlichen Werke, und starb 1862 von Alters gezeichnet. Als es bekannt wurde, daß das westliche Land im Markt war, strömten die Ansiedler dahin. Der Westteil der Indianer erschiß im Jahre 1809, aber der rote Mann hing noch immer an den Jagdgründen seiner Vorfahren, und brachte sein Vieh und seinen Nachschub, um damit des weißen Mannes „Heim Wasser“ einzulassen.

Im Frühjahr 1807, folgten zwei junge Männer, die mit bedecktem Fuhrwerk, Vorräthen, Weizen, und Vieh versehen waren, dem Indianer Pfad über die Ebene westlich von Canton bis zum Tuscarawas, festen der „High Hawk“, wo später die freie Brücke stand, und nun die Stadt Massillon steht, aber den Fluß, und gingen bis zu einem Punkt, der heute mitten in Tuscarawas Township liegt, und fanden daselbst das Lager der Landmesser. Von Robert Farwell, der wohlbekannte Einwohner von Wooster, war einer dieser Pioniere.

Die jungen Männer, Johann und Robert Warden fanden eine gute Wasser Quelle auf ihrem Hange, jetzt als die Section bekannt, und suchten dann einen Punkt, wo sie sich niederlassen könnten. Damals war westlich von Tuscarawas im ganzen County keine Gabelung eines weißen Mannes zu finden, auch westlich von Canton an dem bekannten Standort nicht, ausgenommen einer Gabelung östlich davon an dem Fluß des Herrn Damm, und an der Stelle, die als Werks Gabelung bekannt ist, das neuerdings Eigentum des

Alexander Wehler geworden. An genannten Orten wohnten Benj. Croninger, Johann Sech; der letzte zog nach Indianapolis, wo er noch leben soll. Wie wir oben von den Pionieren gesprochen haben, so geschah es; ein unwiderstehlicher Strom von Einwanderern ergoß sich in diese Gegend, und es war kein Nachlassen. Einige Einwanderer hatten in ihren Viehen an die Thiere über Pferde und Schaf, Kranich und Hühner; Andere besaßen das Land als ein Land voller Baumstämme und Heide, und immer noch dauerte die Einwanderung fort. Noch erinnern sich einige der jetzt Lebenden an den Mann Johann Warden; der zu seiner Zeit Ehren- und Vertrauensmänner besaß, und 25 Jahre lang leitete ihn die Pioniere von Perry und Tuscarawas Township, wo er wohnte, als einen aufrichtigen und ehrenwürdigen Mann. — Der Aufbruch zu den Landwirten zu Canton, denen Oberst Johann Souler und Oberst Gibson als Gemeinder und Oberster vorstanden, war groß. Sobald die Einträge gemacht waren, eilten die Ansiedler auf ihr Land, Köpfe zu fällen für Cabinhäuser, und Land zu klären um ein Korn-Feld anzupflanzen. Im Herbst von 1815, haben sich ganze Scharen von Ansiedlern für Verkauf von Kotten für zünftige Städte, die aber gegenwärtig nichts anderes sind, als Erdbelager und veraltete Dörfer.

In diesem Lande wurden die Pioniere, auf denen Mansfield in Stark County und Wooster in Wayne County, erbaut wurden, zuerst verkauft. Im Herbst 1810 wurde ein Weg von Kindat, jetzt Massillon, nach Wooster ausgehauen, welches die erste Straße war, die im County gebaut wurde. Der erste Staatsweg wurde im gleichen Jahre vom Staatseconomist zwischen Canton und Wooster ausgelegt.

## Organisation.

Stark County wurde durch eine Acte der Gesetzgebung vom 13. Februar 1808 begründet und am ersten Januar, 1809 organisiert. Es hat seinen Namen von Johannes Stark, einem Revolutionsoffizier, der sich in der Schlacht von Vermilion auszeichnete. Seine Grenzen sind wie folgt: Anfangend an der Südgrenze von der Connecticut Westliche Meiere an der nordöstlichen Ecke der 19. Section in der 6. „Range“, dann südlich laufend zwischen der 5. u. 6. „Range“ bis zu der südöstlichen Ecke von dem 15. Township der genannten „Range“, dann mit der Township Linie west, bis dieselbe die östliche Grenze des Vereinigten Staaten Militär-Districts erreicht; dann entlang der östlichen Grenzlinie nördlich von der südwestlichen Ecke des 10. Townships der ersten „Range“ des besagten Militär-Districts, dann der Township Linie nach west bis zur Indianer Grenze an der nordwestlichen Ecke der Township No. 10. in der 10. „Range“ der Connecticut Meiere; dann nördlich entlang der Linie, die zwischen der 10. und 11. „Range“ bis zur nordwestlichen Ecke des zweiten Townships der 10. „Range“ hinläuft, dann südlich parallel mit der südlichen Grenzlinie Connecticut Meiere zu dem Anfangspunkte.

Die 3te Section der Acte vom 13. Februar 1809 verordnet, „daß der ganze Theil des County westlich von 10. „Range“, und östlich von 16. „Range“ im neuen Anfang, südlich von Connecticut Meiere und nördlich von dem 11. Militär-District, ein besonderes und bestimmtes County unter dem Namen Wayne County bilden, jedoch mit Stark County einen Theil von Columbiana County sein soll, bis das besagte County von Stark organisiert sein wird, und hernach soll es ein Theil von Stark County sein und bleiben, bis durch ein Gesetz anders vertheilt werden wird.“

Am 10. Januar 1802 wurde eine Acte passirt, deren erste Section verordnet, „daß das County von Wayne hierdurch in ein besonderes County organisiert sei.“ Die vorangegangene Gesetzgebung hatte, wie wir gesehen haben, die Grenzen von Stark County bestimmt. Nach der 1815 wurde dasselbe in 8 Townships eingetheilt, nämlich: Canton, Green, Tuscarawas, Sandy, Plain, Denaburg, Runkles und Perry; Jackson Township wurde aus Green und Tuscarawas genommen, Ryan von Sandy, und Pike von Canton. Zu dieser Zeit, waren 1328 freie weiße männliche Bewohner, die über 21 Jahre alt waren, im County, und über 16 nahmen Theil an der allgemeinen Wahl. —

Das öffentliche Interesse schien eine neue Eintheilung zu erfordern; dem gemäß wurde Stark County wie folgt eingetheilt: Lexington, Washington, Sandy, Pike, Rose, Ryan, Harrison, Canton, Plain, Jackson, Westliche, Perry, Lawrence, Green, Franklin, Tuscarawas, Sugar Creek, Runkles, Marlboro und Denaburg. Alle Townships waren von den Commissären von Columbiana County angelegt worden. Das waren lauter regelmäßige Townships von 36 Quadratmeilen groß. Im 1802 wurden die Townships Ryan, Rose, und Harrison und Theile von Sandy abgeschnitten, um Carroll County bilden zu helfen, und in 1840 wurde die Symmetrie des County gestört indem Green und Franklin von Stark abgerissen und zu Summit County gezogen wurden.

Seit dieser Zeit zählt das County 17 Townships, zwei Städte zweiter Klasse, nämlich, Canton und Massillon, und eine dritte Stadt dieser Klasse, und eine Stadt erster Klasse.

Viele Counties sind zu sehen, eine Stadt zu haben, aber Stark besitzt deren drei, die nämlich an der Pitsburgh, Fort Wayne und Chicago Eisenbahn gelegen sind. Die meisten Städte werden täglich ihren Platz in der Geschichte der einzelnen Townships finden. Das Nachschauen einer Stadt gleicht der Entwicklung eines Menschen, der von der Zeit angingen ist: — Kindheit, Jugend und Ebbach. Der fruchtbare Boden gewährt reiche Weizen und die Weiden nährhafte Weide für Herden von Rindvieh und



Schneisen, während Kuhn und Stein und Waldbäume reiches Baumaterial lieferten. In den Hühnerhöfen von Stark County müssen noch seine Eisen- und Kohlenlager registriert werden.

Das menschliche Geschlecht strebt nachwärts, dahin zieht sich die wachsende Macht des Handels, der civilisirende Einfluss der Künste, die brennendste Seite der Zukunft der Fahrten, die sich an den großen Eisenbahnen der Verschönerung des Ländchens, gelagert haben, die sich noch immer ausdehnen und denen entlang neue Städte entstehen werden.

#### Erste Mündliche Aufzeichnungen.

Die Aufzeichnungen der Commissäre von Stark County, Johann Bowen, Jacob Kattner und Johann Niels, zeigen, daß sie sich am 1. Januar 1808 in Stark County versammelten, das mit hiesigen Angelegenheiten betraut war. Hier organisierten sie das County in 5 Townships und bestellten die folgenden Wahlen: in Canton Township die Wahl bei Samuel Conner; in Plain Township bei Georg Hätzer; in Madison Township bei Heinrich Vanheusen; in Senaburg bei Wilhelm Hätzer; in Sandy Township bei Isaac Sammer. Wilhelm Niels war Sekretär der Versammlung. Bei ihren Zusammenkünften wurde tüchtig gearbeitet. Wir copiren die wichtigsten Entscheidungen.

„Es sei hiermit verordnet, daß der Schreiber sei erkundige, wie viele Friedensrichter nötig seien für jedes Township des County, und sobald er die Wahlmandate von den bestehenden Richtern erhalten habe, er eine Wahl in jedem der besagten Townships öffentlich auszufinden, die am ersten Montag im April gehalten werden soll. Die besagte Wahl soll für die von den bestehenden Richtern bestimmte Anzahl Friedensrichter und für andere nötige Township Beamten gehalten werden.“

Am 10. April 1808 wurde Wayne County in Stark County gethan, um seinen Bewohnern das Einkommen zu gewähren.

Verordnet, daß das Einkommen, wie folgt, erhoben werden sollen: in Canton zu \$9.00 jährlich, anderswo im County zu \$5.00, besagte Summen sollen in die County Schatzkammer einbezahlt werden.“

„Rathmannen über den Tinsaracas und Sandy sollen jährlich \$6.00 für Pöbel bezahlen, und werden ermächtigt, unter andern Abgaben für jeden Hühner- oder Gans- oder für einen Hühner oder Gans, für einen Hühner oder Gans \$1.00, und für jedes Schaf und Schwein 2 Cents abzufordern. J. Campbell war der erste Schatzmeister des County. Georg Bair und Philipp Schloffer leisteten Bürgschaft für ihn.“

Prämien für Kopfhäute. Verordnet, daß die folgende Prämien für das Töden von Wölfen und Kanibalen für das nächste Jahr geboten werden: für die Kopfhaut eines noch nicht sechs Monate alten Wolfes oder Kanibals 50 Cents, wenn älter, \$1.00. Im folgenden Jahre wurde die Prämie verdoppelt.

Verordnet, daß Jacob Hewitt, Johann Schorb und Georg Miller, nachdem sie gesetzlich qualifiziert sind, den Grund beschaue entlang der Straße, die bei oder neben Jacob Donald vorbeiführt, oder die von St. Michaels nach Westheim geht; von da bis zur Stadt Canton; von dort in einer unmittelbaren Richtung nach der Wiederrück des Tinsaracas zur County Linie, und daß Daniel P. McClure der Vermesser des besagten und von diesem besagten Weges sein soll. Verordnet, daß ein Bericht an der vierzigjährigen Gerichtsverhandlung am ersten des nächsten Septembers erstattet werden soll. Andere Wegweisungen und Grundbeschaue folgten, da Wege ein erstes Bedürfnis waren. Die erste County Tax, die gelegt wurde, war 3 Prozent auf Besitzthum und 10 Cents für jedes Stück Vieh.

Der erste Einwohner war Jacob Price für Senaburg. Eine Wahl wurde gehalten, um zu entscheiden, wie lange Zeit ein jeglicher Commissär sein Amt haben soll. Johann erhielt einen Ministern von 3 Jahren.

Es wurde verordnet, daß das Common Pleas Gericht oben im Hause des Samuel Conner gehalten werden, und daß er für den Gerichtstermin \$3.00 erhalten soll.

Drei Tinsaracas und ein Schneise wurden ernannt, um Land in Section 16 zu vermessen. Daniel P. McClure wurde zum County Schatzmeister ernannt. Hühnerzucht wurde ebenfalls ernannt; und so die ganze Verwaltung des County allmählich in Bewegung gesetzt.

#### Erste Gerichtssitzungen.

Im Jahre 1809 fanden die ersten Verhandlungen des gewöhnlichen County Gerichts statt; Calvin Besje fungierte als Vorsteher und Wilhelm Niels als Schreiber. Rechtsfälle kamen vor über Schulden, Vergehen, Angriff und Schlägerei, und Verurteilung. Der Prozeß des Johann Sloemann gegen Georg Thompson für eine Schuld von \$50 war der erste Rechtsfall der registriert ist. Die erste Anklage, welche die County Jury einbrachte, war eine gegen Johann S. Korman, weil er ohne Lizenz eine Gastwirtschaft betrieb. Die zweite war gegen Wilhelm Niels, weil er gegenwärtig Wisky verkannte. Er bekannte sich schuldig, und wurde zu einer Geldstrafe von 50 Cents und Kosten verurteilt. Der Staatsanwalt in diesem Rechtsfall war Deswell M. Mason.

#### Gerichtshaus und Gefängnisse.

Ein Blockhaus an der Ecke der Markt und Tinsaracas Straße wurde als erstes Gerichtshaus benutzt. Dieses Gebäude wurde nachher von Philipp De-walt in Besitz genommen, der es als ein Gasthaus „zum Adler“ gebrauchte. Es wurde 1827 abgerissen, und das dreistöckige Backstein-Haus, das noch steht, an gleicher Stelle aufgeführt. Die Preise für Grundbesitzer stiegen sehr schnell; so zum Beispiel bezahlte Deswalt für ein altes baufälliges Blockhaus mit Fette \$1500, und nachher noch, er habe zwölf dafür bezahlt; doch hat er 1839 von seinem Sohne Georg \$10,00 dafür erhalten, aber das war zu wenig. Bei der ersten Gerichtsverhandlung war Calvin Besje der vorstehende Richter. Jüngere oder jüngere Gerichtsverhandlungen wurden in mehreren nicht mehr bekannten Häusern gehalten. Von 1810 an fanden sie im Wirtshaus zum „grünen Baum“ statt, das dem S. Conner gehörte, nun aber Eigentum des C. Oberly ist. Der Keller wurde als das erste Gefängnis benutzt. Der erste Anfall für eine Schuld war Johann Stierling. Er wurde aber schon am nächsten Tage von Deswalt losgelassen. Im Jahre 1812 wurde der Gericht nach Patrons Wohnung verlegt. Dies war von Deswalt durch G. Stierling im Jahre zuvor erban worden auf der Stelle, wo nun das St. Cloud Hotel steht, und wurde bis zum Jahre 1814, als als Gerichtshaus benutzt, bis das heutige Blockhaus an der Ecke von Markt und Dritten Straße vollendet war. Dies letztere sollte als Gerichtshaus und Gefängnis dienen. Der nördliche Teil bestand aus zwei Gefängnis-Zellen, und der ganze südliche Teil wurde in Gerichtsverhandlungen benutzt. Hier so leistete es einen doppelten Dienst bis zur Vollendung eines baufälligeren Gerichtshauses im Jahre 1817. Das alte

Blockhaus wurde bis 1821 als ein Gerichtshaus benutzt, bis das noch jetzt stehende Backsteinhaus vollendet war. Die County Commissäre damals waren: Johann Kreider, Johann Stief und Wilhelm Allen. Nach der Vollendung desselben wurde Johann Saxton an die Stelle des J. Kreider ernannt. J. A. Taylor übernahm den Contract für die Backsteinarbeit. J. D. Souley für die Holzarbeit. Die Wände wurden von Timothy Waller geliefert. Die Contractanten erhielten \$5515.70. Am Frühling 1820 wurden Angebote zur Finanzierung gemacht, aber eine solche kam nicht zu Stande. Die Serrey Harris und Reynolds konnten einen Kaufmann auf dem westlichen Theil der Lotte, und so wurde ein Mann für nützlich gehalten.

Während des Winters 1808 bis 1807 wurde stark von einem Gerichtshaus gesprochen. Im März 1807 passierte die Staatsgesetzgebung ein Gesetz, wodurch die County Commissäre ermächtigt wurden, einen Tax von \$100,000 für ein Gerichtshaus zu erheben. Derselbe Körper autorisierte die Stadt Canton, für den gleichen Zweck einen Tax von \$25,000 aufzulegen. Am 23. April 1807 wurden 334 Stimmen für, und 43 dagegen abgegeben. Am 24. August forderte der Auditor, Henry C. Ellison, die Architekten auf, Pläne einzurichten. Der Plan von J. C. Horiz von Philadelphia wurde angenommen; und am 8. November wurde der Contract für \$85,250 dem Herrn Taylor u. Campbell zugewiesen. S. C. Meyer, Architekt von Cleveland, leitete den Bau für \$4814. Am 28. Dezember 1807 wurden die alten Gebäude verlegt und bald nachher abgerissen. Der Stadtrat hatte die Wollaball voll angekauft und den Commissären einen Kaufpreis dafür ausgezahlt. Die Ausgrabungen begannen und das Fundament wurde gelegt. Am 4. Juli 1808 wurde der Grundstein gelegt. Die Einweihung wurde am 22. Februar 1870 vollzogen, und Canton hatte eine der schönsten Gerichtshäuser im Staat. Später kauften die Commissäre die sogenannte Scheuer voll und bauten darauf, gerade hinter dem Gerichtshaus, auf dem gleichen Stil ein prächtiges Gefängnis-Gebäude. Da beide auf einer Anhöhe liegen, so fallen sie jedem Fremden sogleich in die Augen.

#### Früheste Begebenheiten.

Die erste Mahlmühle im County baute H. Schloffer, der Großvater unseres Dr. Schloffer, da wo jetzt die Molands Mühle steht (1806 oder 7).

Thomas Harfner errichtete 1819 oder 20 die erste Brauereibrennerei. Er schoberte einen feinen Vignen aus Zinnit, Pfefferminze, Anker und so weiter, der damals in großen Aufschwung kam. Das waren die Tage von „Koch Brand“, „Gehrig-Branne“ und eingeschlagen Silber, verbunden mit leichtem und starkem Bier und Ingwerwein; nun aber ist Lager, „Mol-gut“ und Strohwein an deren Stelle getreten.

Die Indianer zeigten sich oft unter den Tinsaracas, um Wisky und Fische zu kaufen und Feuerholz einzukaufen. Sie hatten ein Lager an der Großen Quelle westlich des Flusses, auf Sprünkel's Farm. Sie waren gewöhnlich friedlich.

Im Herbst 1807 wurde ein Block-Schulhaus auf der Stelle gebaut, wo jetzt das Gerichtshaus steht. Es war das erste in Canton. Andreas Johnson war der erste Lehrer. Die ersten Schulkinder im County wurden im Jahre 1810—11 auf Schüll's Farm, auf der westlichen Seite des Flusses, gefunden.

Der frühere alte Woolley Weg bog um die Ecke bei Dr. Whiting's, wurde aber später gerade durch die Tinsaracas Straße geführt. Der Teich und Swamp dieses des Flusses wurde mit Buchenweiden, Ahorn und Sand angestrichelt, und „Buchweizenbrüder“ genannt. Da sieht man, daß die Wälder in Nothfällen auch für den Fährten der Köpfe hatten.

Die erste Kirche in Canton, und wahrscheinlich im County, stand auf dem Ort, wo jetzt die Presbyterianische Kirche erbaut ist. Sie war gemeinschaftliches Eigentum der Deutsch-Reformierten und Lutheraner. Der reformierte Pfarrer war Benjamin Faus, der lutherische Pfarrer Herr. Pfarrer Johann Stach hatte schon vorher hier als deutsch-reformierter (?) Missionar gewirkt. Er wohnte in New Lebanon.

Die erste große Jury im County versammelte sich am 15. August 1809, und bestand aus folgenden Männern:

Wilk. Kattler, Vornmann,	Johann Stief,	Jacob Kattman,
Peter Motier,	Jacob Kullon,	Robert Kattman,
Michael Engel,	Reynard Mowen,	Jacob Kattman,
Jacob Price,	Daniel Carter,	Georg Hätzer,
Philipp Schloffer,	Johann Schorb und	Andreas Pahn,

Sie waren nur einen Tag in Sitzung, brachten keine Anklagen ein, und wurden dann entlassen. Bei dieser Gerichtsverhandlung waren:

Robert Andreas,	Jacob Hätzer,	David Clah,
Jacob Hartmann,	Michael Flora,	David Edwards,
Alexander Craig,	Heinrich Schull,	Benjamin Egger,
David Grubel,	Johann M. Underfer,	David Moore,
Alexander Cantonen,	Robert Morris,	James Moore und
Johann Hanna,		

die kleine Jury. Sie fanden demnach keine Geschäfte vor, und wurden auch entlassen. Sie sind bereits alle gestorben.

Der erste Wille, der von Gericht geprüft und bestätigt wurde, war der von Wilhelm Stanton am 7. November 1811. Die Verurteilung des Karl Penlain am 15. August 1809 war die erste im County. Am 7. August 1811 wurde Robert Thompson als der erste Ausländer naturalisiert. Es gab bis jetzt nur eine Einbürgerung für Woll in Canton.

Viele interessante Fälle werden von den Redagieren und Sonderarbeiten der ersten Annotanten erzählt. J. B. von Wright, Tappan, Woodman, Daffel und Andersen. Deswalt M. Mason (Vater des jetzigen Jakob Mason von Cleveland und Staats-Anwalt für Nord Ohio) war der erste Anwalt, der sich in Canton festsetzte. Er langte hier im Jahre 1810 an, 1812 kam der Zweite, J. S. Haller, der aber bald nach St. Louis zog, da er vorstehender Richter wurde. J. B. Rathrop war der Erste, der zur Praxis an Staatsgerichtshöfen zugelassen wurde. Dies geschah 1816. Der erste Sheriff war Joseph McGuggin. Henry war der erste Repräsentant in der Staats-Gesetzgebung von Stark Co. im Jahre 1814.

Wir beendigen hier unsere Mittheilungen aus alter Zeit mit der Angabe der ersten Heirat im County: — James F. Barber heirathete Sara Barber am 6. Juni 1806. Es ist unbekannt, auf welche Trauung vollzogen hat. Die Heirat von Johann Andreas und Margarethe Mettman am 14. März 1808 ist die erste am Abend. James Davis war Clerk pro temp. Bemerkte ver-schwinden ist das erhabene Geschlecht der nützlichen Pioniere von Stark und die Männer, die eine Widmung in einen Garten veranlaßten, sind zu ihren Vätern veremmet worden.

Der „Ohio Repository“ war die erste Zeitung im County. Sie wurde am 30. März 1815 in der Stadt Canton zum ersten Mal gedruckt. Volkshäufige Jahrgänge wurden davon aufbewahrt und darin kann man von Napoleon bei

Baterloo und von einem anderen Napoleon bei Sedon lesen. Der würdige Redakteur in seinem Vorwort merkt, daß die Wahrheit sein Führer und das öffentliche Wohl sein Ziel sein soll. Die erste Nummer enthält einen Bericht des A. J. Dallas, Sekretär der Schatzkammer, an die Commissäre der Mittel und Wege über den Zustand des öffentlichen Credits, des Papiergeldes und auf welche Weise die Nationalbank abzubehalten sei; ferner, die Verhandlungen des 16. Congresses mit einem Geleit, das die feldwache Armee auf 10,000 Mann festsetzt, sowie Nachrichten vom Krieg in Algier und wichtige Lokal Ereignisse.

#### Persönliche Erinnerungen.

Am besten können wir uns über die Vergangenheit belehren aus den Schriften solcher Männer wie Barrer Nies, der sagt: „Ich wurde am 7. Januar 1798, neben Aaronburg, Pa. geboren. Mein Großvater kam von der Pfalzgegend. Im Frühjahr 1805 gingen mein Vater, Georg Nies, und mein Onkel Michael Nies 300 Meilen zu Pferde zusammen nach dem damaligen Westen, um sich Land anzuschauen. Sie zogen über Pittsburg und wanderten westlich bis zu dem Ort, da jetzt Canton steht und noch keine Spur von einem Haus sichtbar war. Leonard hatte sich eine Meile nördlich von jetzigem Gerichtshaus niedergelassen auf einer guten Waldparzelle. Er war Feldwirth, Tagelöhner und Landwirth, um den den Angekommenen das nöthigste Land zu zeigen und seine Landbesitz zu verkaufen. Das Land, darauf er wohnte, hat man schon seit mehr als 60 Jahren die Nies-Farm genannt. Sie liegt neben dem jetzigen Fair Ground. Nies und Nies blieben einige Tage bei Leonard, und gingen dann nicht weiter westlich. Der Tinsaracas war die westliche Grenzlinie des damals abgetheilten neuen Landes.“

Zur selben Zeit hatten W. Wells und J. M. Dickinson von St. Louisville sich einige Viertel Land in Section 9, Township 10, Range 8 angekauft, in der Absicht, daß auf diesem Land der County-Sitz errichtet werden soll. Sie brachten ihren Feldwirth Daniel Melchior mit, und ließen denselben Straßen und Felder vermessen und abstecken.

Nies und Nies gingen Leonard, ihnen gutes nöthigstes Congress-Land in der Pfalz zu zeigen. Er ging ungefähr 4 Meilen südwestlich und zeigte ihnen Section 29, Township 10, Range 8, gab ihnen die Nummern Section 30, Township 10, Range 8. Diese letztere Section liegen sie in der westlichen Seite St. Louisville einbezogen auf \$2.00 den Acre. Aber noch die abgetheilte Nies Leonard's Land zu \$7.00 den Acre mit zog im folgenden Frühling darauf. Er setzte seinen ältesten Sohn, Jakob Nies, auf das südliche Viertel von Section 30, Township 10, Range 8, das nach mit Ockerbüch und Bäumen bedeckt war. Hier wohnte er sich und seine Familie ernährten, erhielt aber noch eine geringe Unterstützung von Hause.

Die drei Familien Nies, Williams und Nies, wie unsere Nachrichten lauten, kamen einen Weg von 300 Meilen von Centre Co., Pa. nach Canton, Ohio. Jede Familie war mit einem vierhändigen, bestellten Fuhrwerk versehen. Die Männer trieben die Kühe, die Weiber das Vieh. Einige von den Männern trugen Kinder in ihren Armen und führten andere durch Schlamm und Schlamm. Hauptstraße zwischen Pittsburg und Canton waren die Wege so beschaffen, daß man die Kühe oft aus dem Morast lämpfen mußte.

Nies sagt weiter: „Nach einer Meile von vier Wochen kamen wir in Canton an, das aus drei Häusern bestand; wir führten bis zu der neuen Farm des Michael Nies, die an die Wälder des Herrn Heinrich Vohsenhagen's grenzte. Vater Nies hatte das Landviertel darauf jetzt D. Werner wohnt in Nieshillsen Township von Johann Niels gekauft, der bald darauf eine Wahl- und Sägemühle an der Nieshillsen Straße, vier Meilen südlich von Canton, baute, wo vor 40 Jahren der unternehmende Wilhelm Nies einen Schmelzofen betrieb, um Eisen, Kessel u. s. zu gießen. Es war neben dem Hause des verstorbenen Brablen S. Goodwill und der Wahl-Mühle des D. S. Pranning gegenüber in Canton Township.“

Nies beschloß mit seiner Familie auf das nöthigste Viertel von Section 30 zu ziehen, das er und Nies schon vorher hatten einkaufend lassen. Sie folgten der Wägenweg, die Nies im vorigen Jahre beim Ziehen gemacht hatte und ließen sich an einem Moosbeeren-Sumpf nieder. Hier räumten das Grasfeld weg, pflanzten zwei Ockerbüch aufrecht in den Boden, aber die wie eine Stange legten, und schoben da die Spitze für die ganze Familie in einem Kessel. Unsere Nahrung bestand aus Wild, Huhn, Kartoffeln, brauner Weizen, Weizen, Gerst, und Pflanzensalat, Zwieback, Wisky und Milch, Buchweizen und Korn-tuchen u. s. w. Kaffee hatten wir nur am Sonntag.

Nach einigen Wochen hatten wir die Wäde in einem Hause bereit. Es gelang uns, in der Länge 6 bis 7 Männer und einige Frauen zu bekommen, die uns helfen wollten anzukommen. Wir bedeckten es mit großen Schindeln, aber machten keinen Boden hinein. Es hatte große Risse durch welche Stroh-wälder hereinfielen und der Rauch hingezogen, denn wir hatten keinen Schornstein. Wir sind öfters von den Indianern gestört worden, die ihr Gesicht roth und blau färbten und Hirschhaken um ihre Beine banden, und dann rapteten und tanzten sie um das Haus herum. Anwesen hatten sie auch Fiedel und Bogen, Tomahawks und Fleischmesser oder auch Hühner und Fälscher, und bemüht sich auf diese Weise Weiber, Kinder und Thiere mit Schenken, Stampfen, Kaffeln und Geheiß zu erschrecken. Sie waren begierig Gerst und Pflanzensalat und ihre verurteilten Schuhe zu verkaufen. Im Herbst 1812 campirten 300 von ihnen drei Monate lang vor Pranning's Mühle. Es gab noch viele Varen, Wäse und Hühner in unserer Nähe. Varen leben meistens von Wäsen, Gerst und Bohnen, der ihnen munden und für den sie oft durch die Schule eines hohen Stammes gingen. Wenn man ihnen entgegen geht, laufen sie fort, aber verurteilt drehen sie sich zum Kampfe um.“

Das Trinken war allgemein. Man dachte bei der Unrichtigkeit eines Block-hauses, bei jedem Blockstein, bei jeder Cent-geringe Getränke nötig zu haben. Wämlinge und weibliche Arbeiter meinten, sie müßten Bärenfett und auch jede Stunde im Tag ihren Trank haben. Fast jeder Bauer in dieser Gegend hatte ein oder zwei Fäß Biergemachten Wisky.

Von Schoten wurde man noch nichts. In 1811 gab es eine Subscrip-tionsliste, die Johann Nies drei Monate lang besuchte. Seine Wist nahm er bei A. Kraft. Nies sagt: „Im Jahre 1812 wurde ein Blockhaus, zwei Meilen von meiner Farm, gebaut. Es fand neben einer Holzleiste auf der Seite eines Hügels auf Pastor Braun's Land, jetzt B. Nies's Farm. Die Wände waren von Schoten. Wir bauten anfangs an dem Gebäude einen Schornstein mit einem großen Heerd darauf vier Meile 1 Fuß tief und 4 bis 5 Fuß lang ver-braunten. Murphy, ein Sohn der „Grünen Fälscher“ war unser Lehrer. Es herrschte damals ein kriegerischer Geist im Lande — gerade im Anfang unseres letzten Krieges mit England. In den Feiern hielten wir Militär-Rehe-men an. Auch in Canton hatten Indianen von 8 bis 14 Jahre ihre Musketen, Pfeife und Trommel und andere militärische Ausrüstungen. Adam Folger war















das Land zum Verkauf an zu \$25 den Acre. Derselbe wollte es aber nicht kaufen. S. Jennings und J. Brooks kauften es. Die nächsten Eigenthümer, Leetors, Vanhook und Blackie, gemanen mit Geld durch den Verkauf von Banknoten.

Im Jahr 1857 fanden nur zwei kleine Häuser zwischen Mt. Union und Monroe, und nun stehen die schönsten und bestgebauten Wohnhäuser zu beiden Seiten auf einer Strecke von zwei Meilen.

Der County-Manufacturpreis von Monroe bis den 1866 angefallenen Einkünfte, die 50 Tausend Hien per Tag liefern können, und über \$12,000 monatliche Einnahme ausgeben. Außerdem haben sich noch Werksstätten im Ackerbau-Geräthe und Hausmöbel, auch Planten-Blüthen, Meierere und Maschinen-Werksstätten, ebenso auch Banken, Hotels und Zeilungen, viele Kaufhäuser und andere Industrieen. Das großartige Uppercass, das \$70,000 gekostet haben soll, und weniger profitabel, aber eine größere Fierde der Stadt ist, fällt jedem Fremden auf. Natur und Kunst vereinigen sich hier, um die Stadt Monroe mit ihren Hügelwegen zu einem anziehenden Geschäftsort oder einer angenehmen Heimath zu machen. Die Veteranen von 1863 haben daselbst eine Lage der Grasen Arme der Republik. Die Stadt besitzt eine tüchtige und furchtlose Feuerwehre, und die Vornämder des Friedens genießen mühe freien.

#### No. 4. Sandy Township.

Dies Township wurde von den Commissions am gleichen Tag mit Canton, Plain, Minisichillen und Osanburg organisiert, nämlich am 16. März 1869. Die erste Wahl wurde im Wohnhaus von Isaac Baumfuß gehalten. Der erste Tag im Township im Betrag von \$18.75 wurde von W. Whitrow collectiert.

##### Die ersten Ansiedler.

Kamen von Virginien im Jahr 1805 nach Sandy. Sie waren Isaac Van Meter mit Weib und einem Kind, und seinem Schwiegervater Jacob Danning, der unter Gen. Brady als Spion schon früher die Kundschaft hatte kennen lernen. Sie traten das Land, das nun von R. Elson geüget wird. Im Jahr 1806 holte Danning seine Familie von Virginien. Seine Kinder hießen: Jacob, Hugh, Adam und eine Tochter Sarah, die nach lebt. Im gleichen Jahr ließ sich J. Reeves auf dem Land nieder, das jetzt dem John Vannaman gehört. Dann kam W. Koels und Familie, J. Venneman, ihr Halbbruder und ihre Mutter, und ließen sich 1808 im südwestlichen E von Township nieder. Am gleichen Jahr kamen W. Thompson mit Familie, J. Creighton und J. Smith. Der letztere war mit seiner Frau durchgezogen und unterwegs getraut worden. Im Jahr 1810 kamen immer mehrere an, und versetzten sich über das ganze Township. Sie errichteten rothe Gahnhäuser in den Wäldern, wo noch keine Beschäftigung und keine Straßen waren.

W. Smith behauptet, er sei das erste weiße Kind, das am 31. Jan. 1808 im Township geboren worden. John Van Meter, Sohn des allerersten Ansiedlers, befreit diesen Anspruch, da er schon im Jahr 1806 geboren sei. Der erste Todesfall war der von Frau Venneman, die im Nov. 1808 starb, und auf der Knoll's Plauerie an einer Stelle begraben wurde, die noch zu einem Kirchhof dient. Auf dieser Plauerie fand auch das erste Schulhaus. Das zweite wurde 1815 auf Camerons's Plauerie errichtet. Der erste Lehrer war W. Per, der zweite J. Vanghlin. Am Camerons Schulhaus war A. Vennor der erste Lehrer, der nachher George Vennor wurde.

Joshua Per war der erste Prediger, und zwar ein Presbyterischer, der in Danning's Wohnhaus predigte. Peter Metter, D. Silber, J. Hewitt und M. A. Healy waren Kirchschöffen.

Die Presbyterischen vereinigten sich später mit den Lutheranern, deren erster Prediger Wagenhols war und ihre erste Kirche baute.

Die ersten Methodischen Versammlungen wurden im Hause von Morgan Van Meter gehalten. Der erste Frey, der im Jahr 1810 gewesen wurde, war Dr. Koype von Canton. Der Witz von Ben Vison sang 1810 seine Praxis in Wahnesburg an. Die erste Heirath war die von Hugh Danning mit Mary Gibbitt den 13. Mai 1813. John Vanghlin baute 1813 das erste Gahnhäuser am alten Lande, auf welchem 1814 Joseph Sandham das Städtchen Wahnesburg anlegte. Im gleichen Jahr kaufte Daniel Schäfer von Sandham das Land und die noch unentfaltenen Banknoten. J. A. McClure begründete die erste Gerberei im Township, und Job Allen war der erste Gerbschneider in Wahnesburg (1816). Im folgenden Jahr fing S. Prida die Schuhmacherei im Städtchen an. Fr. A. Vogel war seit 1819 der erste Schneider. Gewöhnlich werden und verarbeiten die Leute die Kleiderstoffe selbst, und nur die feinsten Kleider machte der Schneider. John Vennor baute die erste Mahlmühle, Joseph Sandham die erste Sägmühle (1817); später wurde von John Chaddes eine Wassermühle damit verbunden. Ein Gmel hieß D. Schäfer, einen Kaufmann oder Store Sandham und Wagon.

Der erste Schullehrer in Wahnesburg war J. Alexander, der zweite Althens Bramm. Das erste Begräbnis auf dem Kirchhof von Wahnesburg war (1818) das von Philip Schäfer.

Soldaten von 1812 in diesem Township waren: Hauptmann J. Danning Jr., J. Reeves, B. Miller, B. Orerathaus, J. Carothers, S. Creighton, J. B. G. Schyll, Robert Thompson und Andere. Bei der obengenannten Wahl wurde J. Hewitt zum Friedensrichter erwählt. Dem Th. McCull, der sich 1818 im Township ansiedelte, verdanken wir Vieles von diesen Angaben.

Wahnesburg, an einem Zweig der C. und P. Eisenbahn gelegen, ist ein blühendes Städtchen mit vier Kirchen. Die Union Schule zählt 178 Schüler. Magnolia ist ein Städtchen nächst der County-Line. Dies Township enthält um 20 Sectionen Land, das Hebrige von 1832 zu Carroll Co. gethan. Der Name derselben erinnert an den fruchtbaren Sand- und Kiehlboden, der sich hier findet. Ebenso enthält dies Township große Ackerland, seine Pasture und Ackerlauer, hutz alle Elemente der Bequemlichkeit und des Fortschritts.

#### No. 5. Osanburg Township.

Am 16. März 1869 bestimmten die County Commissions die Grenzen von Osanburg Township. Die erste Wahl wurde in W. Valters's Haus gehalten. Der erste Tax Collector war Thomas Frey, und die erste erobene Summe \$19.50. Unter den Ansiedlern vor 1811 finden wir die Namen Schäfer, Hartmann, S. Schult, M. Flora, A. Trezel und Thomas Seewer.

Das Land ist gebrochen und hügelig, aber sehr fruchtbar. Überall an allen Aeren und Overwegen sieht man gute Wohnhäuser, tüchtige Schenken. Wägen ist das Haupt-Erzeugnis. Acker gibt es im Ueberflus; beinahe jede Parzelle hat zwei Schichten von 3-4 Äg Dide. Die obere wird bearbeitet. Der Weizenfrucht's Wäre bei Osanburg liefert täglich 1000 Buschel Krogeln, was in 10 Cente die Buschel ein schönes Einkommen liefert.

Es gibt zwei Dörfer im Township: Osanburg im Nordwesten, von Penn-

sylvania herkommt. Es zählt 300-400 Einwohner, mit drei Kirchen, zwei Hotels und einem tüchtigen Schulhaus. Wapleton im Südosten ist in politischem Sinne eine republikanische Festung. Es hat zwei Kaufhäuser und andere Geschäftshäuser. S. Schneider ist der gegenwärtige Postmeister, und einer der ältesten Einwohner.

Die ersten Ansiedler im Township waren: Peter Mottier, M. Engel, D. Edwards, J. Price, J. Kitt, M. Valtner, Mr. Bair, die Thomase, Venneman, ein Methodischer Prediger, und John Stutz, einer der ersten Friedensrichter. Einige kamen 1804, Andere 1807, und ließen sich neben Osanburg nieder. Alexander Cameron ließ sich südlich von Wapleton am kleinen Sandy nieder, und J. Angustin und G. Per nahmen das Viertelland neben ihm. J. Keper gründete 1807 die Stadt Osanburg, und andere Ansiedler fanden sich in der Nähe an, in der Hoffnung, es werde die County Stadt werden. Frank Alt und D. Wilson siedelten sich 1811 mit ihren Familien auf Section 32 an. Danials gab es noch keine Straßen, und ein jeder Ansiedler mußte sich einen Weg bis zu seinem Lande öffnen. Der Krieg von 1812 veranlaßte die Einwanderung; in 1815 oder frühere ist auf's Neue in alle Theile des Township.

Christian Kuntz fing seine Handelsgeschäfte mit einem halben Dollar an, und durch eifrige Handlungswiese wurde er ein Millionär. Seine drei Söhne kontrolliren eben so viele Nationalbanken. W. Mitchell war ein tüchtiger Rechtsbruder und Anwalt (1812), den man überall willkommen hieß. Cameron war Elahführer von vier Familien. Der erste Prediger der Baptisten war Edward Dide. Im Hause von Frau Engel fanden monatliche Versammlungen statt. Volth Kitt, Weib von Joseph Doll in Osanburg, war das erste im Township geborne weiße Kind, und ist gegenwärtig (1875) noch eine lebhafte und umgängliche Dame in ihrem 75ten Jahre. Krankheiten waren fast unbekant, und wenn man je einen Arzt brauchte, wurde Dr. Hartford von Canton gerufen. Die erste Leiche war die von Frau Valtman im Frühjahr 1811. Der Sarg war eine runde Betteldecke. Am Grabe wurde ein Vers unter Anleitung von Fr. Schuchmann gehalten.

Der erste Township Weg wurde 1815 oder 16 auf die Pittsburg des S. Wabsh von Peru nach Congess heraus angelegt. David Bair gründete 1813 ein Städtchen mit dem Namen Wapleton und Abraham Bair baute im selben Jahre eine Sägmühle in der Nähe. Im allgemeinen handelten die Leute in Canton oder Osanburg. A. Bair scheint ein Schlichter und Hofrichter gewesen zu sein. Er baute sich 1822 ein neues Haus und benötigte kein altes für ein Schlafzimmer. Die erste Mahlmühle wurde von Peter Reyer 1814 auf der Vorkenberger Plauerie gebaut. Der oben erwähnte Jakob Kitt lebt gegenwärtig noch in Huntington County, Ia. in einem Alter von 97 Jahren. Man erzählt sich von ihm, daß er 1804, indem er eine Niederstufung suchte, einen schneefleckenenden Bach gefunden und denselben bis zur Quelle verfolgt habe. Dori habe er seinen Stab in den Boden gesteckt und ausgesprochen: „Dies ist meine Viertel-section!“ Hier, eine Meile südlich von Osanburg, baute er sich ein Gahnhäuser und lebte viele Jahre. Im 1811 zerstörte ein Brand seine Heimath, aber die Nachbarn halfen sie ihm wieder aufbauen. Seine Frau Valtman war die erste weibliche Person im Township seit 1805. G. Valtner war das erste männliche Kind, das Oktober 1805 im Township geboren wurde. — Der erste Schullehrer in Osanburg war Robert Thompson, der zweite W. Kailer. Die Kiste zählten das Schöngeld, nämlich 50 Cente für jeden Schüler für drei Monate Schule. Der Prediger Bair und Joseph organisierten die erste lutherische und reformirte Gemeinde (1820) mit ungefähr 25 Gliedern. Rudolph Bair wurde 1808 der erste Friedensrichter und übte mit seinem Nachfolger Zing die Gerichtsbarkeit von Ohio bis hinauf an den Erie See. S. Smith war der erste Constabler, J. Solch der erste Weber, S. Feig, Großschmidt, J. Kitt, Vennemannsbrüder, W. Sandlin, Schreiner und John Wood, Arel. Wie schwerer, daß die Alterne Ereignisse vergessen und sich an Dinge erinnern, die den bald vergehenden Zeiten angehören!

#### No. 6. Minisichillen Township.

Minisichillen gehört zu den Townships von Starl County, die ursprünglich den 16. März 1869 ausgelegt worden sind. Die erste Wahl wurde im Hause von S. Vongenberg gehalten, das da gefunden hat, wo jetzt das Depot der Fr. und Ch. Eisenbahn steht, die das Township durchschneidet. Die alten Reordbücher sind verloren gegangen. Adam Vongenberg, der seit dem 20. Jan. 1808 in Lewisville wohnt und das erste weiße Kind ist, das im Township geboren wurde, hat uns die Fragmente dieser Geschichte mitgetheilt.

Die erste Familie, die 1800 hierher zog, ist die Familie Johann Wancers, jetzt Wollinger's Familie. Ein Jahn hieß John Th. Thomas, jetzt Fejongs's Sohn, Johann Wüper, G. Sauer, Daniel Matthias, G. Jozeph, S. Obenauer und Vongenberg, und hiedeln die Harrisburg an. Adam Wüper war schon 1805 herangekommen um für sich und andere Land anzusehen. Altrich Schöyler ließ sich weithin vom jetzigen Stahlzeisel Kaufmille nieder.

Was sie brang, sich bei Harrisburg ansiedeln, war die hohe Lage des Landes und der prächtige Holzvorrath von Bapeln und Kastanienbäumen. Sie glaubten, das liebre Land sei unschätzbar, aber das Gegentheil ist der Fall. Das Hochland besteht aus Schin, in welchem der Weizen im Winter durch Ausgefräsen zerstört wird. A. Wüper und seine Brüder ließen sich im nordwestlichen End von Township auf einem ebenen Lande nieder (1807). Johann Elly, seit 1807 anässig, baute sich 1810, eine harte Meile weithin von Lewisville, eine Mahlmühle. Im Westen des Township baute S. Huber die erste Dampfsgähnmühle, die von kurzer Dauer war; eine Erpsion zerstörte sie und tötete J. Reed, den Benennamen. Wenn Anfrichten eines Hauses wurde S. Feich durch einen Blod getödtet — die ersten Todesfälle durch Unglück im Township.

Viele Familien kamen 1808. Viele mußten mit Taschencompas die Richtung nach ihrem Lande einhalten, sich den Weg anschauen, und, wenn angelaufen, auf ihren Wägen schlafen, bis sie nach einigen Tagen ein Wodhane errichtet hatten, in den sie Schutz fanden gegen Stürme und heulende Wölfe. Harrisburg, was Jakob Matthias ausgelegt, ist das älteste Städtchen im Township, und nahm zu, bis südlich davon die Eisenbahn vorbei lief, was ihm den Todesreich gab. Nun ist es ein stiller Wäler von ungefähr 20 Familien. D. Wögn war der erste Storehalter daselbst, einer Wancers Wöfz hielt ein Wirtshaus und verband damit einen Kaufmann. Samuel Comel betrieb eine Gerberei.

Lewisville, eine blühende Stadt von 1000 Einwohnern, ist die Frucht der Eisenbahn und des Unternehmungsgeistes. Es wurde 1833 von S. Vongenberg und Fr. Hünert angelegt. Diese Männer vertrieben bald aus S. Wöfz machte einen Aufstieg im Wäner. Er benützte sein Wälfhaus für Kaufhäuser und Wirtshäuser. Salomon Georges erwarb den ersten regelmäßigigen Kaufhaus und A. Ganganour war der erste Gerbschneider. Weizen mußte zuerst nach Cleveland gefahren werden; sobald der Kanal fertig war nach Massillon. Seit

die Eisenbahn errichtet, wurde Lewisville ein Weizenmarkt und Joh. S. Klippart der erste Weizenhändler. Nach dem Tode des S. Matthias war S. Wintrobe der erste Township Clerk, und Jakob Zombach Constabler, M. Wancers und J. Wüper Trunkes und S. Vongenberg und Wancers Wegmeister. Die Stadt County Wege sind frei und kein Brückengeld muß bezahlt werden. Der erste Friedensrichter war Daniel Matthias. Das erste Schulhaus wurde 1814 gebaut und die Schule mit 20 Kindern von L. Probst eröffnet.

Nach dem alten Pfad von Canton nach Georgetown wurde ein Staatsweg gemacht. Der Landwäner war M. Stump, und die Wäghäuser die Wäner J. Whipple, J. Angustin und Th. Anderson. Für die Zücker hielt der Stern. Gang in ihren Häusern die ersten Religionsübungen. Auch andere Parteien hielten ihre Gottesdienste. Am Jahr 1830 bauten die römischen Katholiken unter ihrem Prediger L. Gross ihre erste Kirche. Diese Gemeinde besitzt eine schöne Kirche mit ungefähr 900 Gliedern. E. Carroll war der erste Katholik im Township. Der erste Postmeister in Lewisville war S. Petter in 1835. S. Vongenberg baute darin das erste Backsteine Haus. Die Bewohner sind stille, gefellige, fleißige und unternehmende Leute. Eine Yoge von Congers existirt in der Stadt. In einigen Theilen des Township sieht man große, roth angelegene Schenken, und sonderbarer Weise sind oft die Wohnhäuser arm geflegte Gebäude.

#### No. 7. Marlborough Township.

Dies Township wurde am 4. März 1816 aus Verington Township gebildet, und hat dieselbe Geschichte. Im Jahr 1806 füllte Abr. Wilemann den ersten Baum im Township. Das Land in diesem, wie in den anderen Townships, wurde im Landstam zu Steuerbewill zu \$2.00 der Acre in drei Zahlungen von der Regierung gekauft. Als die Regierung den Acre auf \$1.25 herabsetzte, erhielten die Ansiedler die ihr früher gekaufte Land nicht bezahlen konnten und es wieder annehmen mußten, die Erlaubnis, anderes Land zu dem niedrigeren Preise zum Betrag ihrer gemachten Zahlungen anzunehmen. Die Regierung leitete damals nicht auf dem Telegraph ein zu machen sich Spitzböden das zu Wäre, und konnten von den alten Ansiedlern ihre Landbesitzungen für einige Dollars, für die sie dann selber Wäre erwerben. Auf diese Weise machten die Vongenbergischen angesehene Tausende Geldes, und einer davon hinterließ bei seinem Absterben 14 Millionen Dollars.

Die zahlreichen Indianer waren den Quäker als Nachfolger von W. Penn freundlich. Am Krieg 1812 hörte aber freundliche Berühr mit den Weizen auf, und sie zogen sich in Massen zurück. Einzelne blieben als Jäger in Deer-Rock und am Mahoning wohn, und suchten Ahorn-Zucker. Bis 1810 glaubten die Ansiedler, es sei Wäre in der Nähe. Wäldner gab es viel. Bald verschwand der Wäler. Aeren wurden nach 1813 gefunden. Die Wäner waren schüchtern Feinde für die Schenke, die sie im Wäde aufzichten. Der letzte Wäre wurde 1830 gefressen. Fische waren bis 1817 sehr zahlreich. Bei tiefem Schnee und Eisteis darauf gingen oft ganze Wäde zu Grunde. Wölfe gab es auch viele, und an den Wäden konnte man ihre schaumigen Geheul weithin vernahmen. Viele Trümpfer kamen aus in großen Truppen gegen. Joh. Wrees schloß einmal nachwieder 180 von einer Truppe, und verkaufte sie für einige Cente das Stück in Ben Vison. Schlagschneewere waren sehr zahlreich, ebenso die Stachelschlangen. Durch den Acre einer solchen verlor J. Grant 1812 einen Ochsen. Im Jahr 1850 wurde die letzte in Verington Township gefressen. Wienen gab es in Fülle. Hönig war nach Ahornzucker ein Vongenberg Artikel. Die ersten Ansiedler besaßen große Freigiebig im Aufsuchen von Vie unerschwären in hohen Wäneren. Im 1827 wurden die Eickhöcker zu Landplage. Bei einer Seelag wurden an einem Tage 1200 getödtet und Th. Grant von Verington schloß wägen 200 und gewann den Preis. Solch mußte weithin gefressen und lastete 1814 per Fah \$12.00. Früher hatte man es auf Pferde gefressen; dann wurde es auf Wägen gefahren. Nachdem die Salz werke an Grolland Creek im Gang waren folgte es nur noch \$8.00.

Dies Township ist 6 Meilen viereckig. Es ist wasserreich und enthält im Nordwesten ein ausgebreitetes Lager von Braunkohle. Die zwei Städtchen des Township sind Ben Valtinore, das beinahe im Wälfstich des nordwestlichen Theiles von Section 4 gelegen ist, und Marlborough, in der Mitte der 14. Section gelegen, das von Sam. Elison angelegt wurde (1827). W. Pennod und seine Söhne, seit 1818 hier angesiedelt, ließen ihre Mitwirkung. Ebenso D. Johnson.

Die Quäker errichteten die erste Kirche (1824) und eine Meile östlich von Städtchen wurde 1825 das erste Schulhaus gebaut.

Unglück 1807 wurde der erste Weg von Marlborough nach Canton ausgelegt. G. A. Wäre hatte die Wälfchirp eingetrocknet und McClure den Weg vermess. Die zwei ersten Friedensrichter, die am ganzen nördlichen Theil des County functionirten, waren J. Vongenberg und J. F. Leonard, die 1807 für drei Jahre erwählt wurden. J. Gaff und Geo. Wäre waren ihre Nachfolger.

#### No. 8. Vife Township.

Drei Wäner hatten dieses Land, das mit schönen Bergen und hohen, schlanen Wäneren besetzt war, daselbst zur Seimath angemählt. Ihre Namen waren: Joh. Schult, Jacob Kemner, und Geo. Young. Der erste farb 97 Jahre alt, der letztere 95 Jahre alt.

Nach vor 1812 hatten Phil. Schiffer, Michael Holm, Heinrich Wörner und Joseph Keel Ansehnungen gegründet. Der letztere half seinen Vater sein Land klären.

Unglück 1830 gründete A. Jennings Sparta. Walter Kallert hielt einen Kaufhaus (Store), und Phil. Weber hielt 1831 eine Gastwirtschaft. Vorher Denny baute 1818 eine Schmiedewerkstatt. Im Jahr 1817 wurde Joh. Holm mit Elisabeth Schult vom Antisichillen Prediger Weir getraut. Die Schenken wurden nachlässig betrieben, bis das jetzige Schulhaus errichtet wurde. Eine alte Wäldschne, von den Entzürnaren und Drück-reformirten getrennt, schallte nachher, hieß die Wäldschneire Kirche. Moses Young erbaute und betrieb die erste Wäde in diesem Township. Schmal und Wäldschneire errichtete besondere Ansehnungen. Acker in Wäde finden sich vor, und 31 Wäner sind in der arbeitend. Jeder Farmer kann, nach Weizen, einen eigenen Acker haben. Sandhies Brüche sind vorhanden; auch Eizener wird auf den Hügeln gefunden. In seinen Jahren gab es viele Pasturewäneren, und es wurde viel getrunken, und daraus entstanden oft böse Häudel. Bei Wäneren werden oft alte Fische ausgegraben. Nun wird im ganzen Township kein Braunkohle mehr verkauft. Die Leute sind mit ihrer täglichen Arbeit beschäftigt und geben ihren Kindern eine gute Schulerziehung.

Joseph Wäld, Mayor von Chicago, ein Mann von Bedeutung und Ansehen, wurde in Vife Township, nicht weit vom Sandy Fluß, auf der Farm geboren, die gegenwärtig dem Heinrich Stands gehört.

Das Township war vor 1810 nur sehr dünn bewohnt, und wüthete Nord-



Industrie und Canton war noch keine Rede ausgegraben, so daß auf beiden Seiten des Weges mauerwerktrichter Bald war, und im Winter bei viel Schnee, der die jungen Bäume über den Weg lag, die vielen Bäume der Anwohner nicht durch konnten.

Das Township ist fast republikanisch. Von 260 Einwohnern gehören 160 der herrschenden Partei an. Wie beim erst 1855 unter Präsident Pierce ein Postamt und Joh. Grotz, der als Postmeister ernannt wurde, nannte aus Dambrecht daselbst nach des Hebräer Namen. Während des letzten Krieges war die Township immer seiner Diota voraus, und nicht einer mußte gezogen werden. Von 248 Stimmgebern waren im Jahr 1862 149 in der Truppe, und als die 100 Tausend Männer im Felde standen, war das Township seiner Mannschaft entleert.

Es mag manchen interessieren, zu erfahren, daß der Methodistenprediger Holloway in der alten Pfadkirche die erste Sonntagsschule organisiert hat. Jacob Miller war der erste Pfadführer und Joh. Miller der erste Conventist, der nachher in derselben Kirche 20 Jahre lang Pfadführer war. Die erste Freischule wurde am 14. März 1853 eröffnet. Die Einwohner erhoben einen besondern Tax, um 7 Monate im Jahr Schule halten zu können.

Einmal wurde Friede geschlossen (1815), und Mr. Scheppler Township-Schreiber. Die erste Wahl, von der ein Record vorhanden ist, wurde am 1. April 1816 gehalten. Schon vorher war eine solche im Hause von S. Vorderer gehalten worden.

Die zweite im Hause von W. H. Meier gefallene Wahl ergab Mr. Tant und Simon Ginnery für Trustees, S. Thompson als Schatzmeister, J. Chapin und Joh. Schmitt als Beigeister, S. Baubertsen und Geo. Almann Constables und Joh. Schermann und S. Vorderer Municipal-Officer.

Männer von Pile, die für die Union traten: J. L. Steiner, Hauptmann, Co. D. 107. Reg. bei Gettysburg erschossen. Der Sohn, Ordnung-Officer, Co. E. 107. Reg. bei Gettysburg getötet. W. Hintmann, Sergeant, Co. D. 107. Reg. in Washington gefallen. Geo. Meyer und W. Helm, verurteilt zu lebenslänglicher Haft, nach Gänzlich verschollen. Dan. Meyer 76. Reg., gestorben in Pilot Knob, Mo. S. B. Smith, 76. Reg., starb zu Hause. Ferner kamen von: S. Schroyer, Jacob Am, Moses Derry, Dan. Jant, Jacob Crawford, S. Clark, Michael Kiefer, W. Krell, hängig im Ganzen.

## No. 9. Canton Township.

In der Geschichte der Stadt spiegelt sich größtentheils die Geschichte des Landes. Der Landbau hat Bedürfnisse und macht den Kaufmann nöthig. Das Wachstum von Canton erklärt den Reichtum seiner Umgebung. Der Fels ist schon bekannt mit den Namen der frühesten Ansiedler und teilt die Geschichte, die Stadt und Land gemacht haben. Das Township Canton ist in Range 8 und Township 10 und enthält 30 Sectionen. Es wird bewässert von Minnischillen und seinen Nebenbächen. Viele seiner Namen haben bemerkenswerte Namen: S. „Garden Grove“, „Mineral“, „Camp“, „Redwood Brook“ und „Our fathers' Home“. Die meisten der ersten Ansiedler kamen von Pennsylvania und sind deutscher Abkunft. Schon 1800 wurde in einer Schenke östlich von Canton der Sommer durch eine deutsche Schule gehalten.

In dem sogenannten Meyer See, der eine herrliche Fläche reinen, weichen Wassers darstellt und 2 1/2 Meilen nordwestlich von Canton liegt, ist ein Eck des Townships. Dieser See, aus dem Canton seinen Wasserbedarf bezieht, ist ungefähr 50 Fuß über der Stadt gelegen. Mit großem Aufwand von Kraft und Geldmitteln hat die Stadt Canton ein Wasserwerk hergestellt, das nicht allein für den gewöhnlichen Bedarfs, sondern auch zur Versorgung von etwaigen Feuerbränden ungeheurer Wassermengen für die Stadt liefert.

Die Wittsbund, St. Wayne und Chicago Eisenbahn durchschneidet in nordwestlicher Richtung das Township und vom ganzen Landkreis führen Bahnhöfen nach der Stadt.

Im Jahr 1828 machte Johann Harris einen Versuch Wasserüberläufe für Seidenzeug zu entwickeln, gab es aber bald als unpraktisch auf. Gartenstücke in bedeutenden Quantitäten wurden von Th. Pond, J. A. Matthews, S. Meyers, J. Chance und andern gezogen. Im Sommer 1874 erzielte Pond 300 Bushel Erdbeeren auf nicht ganz einem Acker Grund und verkaufte dieselben um \$4.00 die Bushel. Von 6 zu 8 Kogelmannen werden im Township bearbeitet und liefern einen Theil des Fruchtbedarfs von Canton. Der Landbau ist gewöhnlich Art und liefert allerlei Produkte, die gut bezahlt werden.

## Die Stadt Canton.

Canton hat eine schöne Lage auf einer Anhöhe, die auf einer zweiten Ebene fast anliegt. Es liegt 120 Meilen nordöstlich von Columbus an der Mündung des Minnischillen. Die Stadt wurde 1806 von W. Wells im Stande von Stenhouse angelegt und im gleichen Sommer wurde das erste Haus erbaut.

Der Grundriss, der im Schreibrat in Columbiana County eingetragen wurde, wozu das Land damals gehörte, hat folgende Grenzen: Im Norden bildet die Nordstraße die Grenze, im Osten die St. Alre, im Süden die Süd Straße und im Westen die Welt Alre. Da sich Grenzstreitigkeiten erhoben, so ließ Wells im Jahre 1823 den Grundriss im Schreibrat zu Canton eintragen und fügte eine Erklärung bei, daß jenseitig, daß, obwohl die Stadtgrenze nach der ersten Vermessung große Felle, als sie nach genanntem Landmesser Maß sein sollten, er doch keinerlei Ansprüche erhebe, sondern für immer auf solche Felle verzichten, und daß er nie eine andere Abzählung gehabt habe. Das südwestliche Ecken Viertel wurde für einen Kirchhof geschenkt, die südliche für eine Akademie und ein Schulhaus. Im Grundriss sind seine Stadtviertel nummeriert. Das erste Haus in Canton war das von Garrett Green, 1806 an der Ostseite der Marktstraße zwischen der 4. und 5. Straße erbaut. Die Stadt hatte mit zwei Häusern, aber nur einem Hauptzimmer. Der eine Anhang diente zu einem Schlafzimmer, der andere für Keller und Storchkasten. Das große Zimmer diente als Schlafstube, Küche, Speise- und Wohnzimmer. Den folgenden Sommer errichtete J. Leonard das Postamt, das an der südwestlichen Ecke der Markt und 7. Straße steht und das erste der Art im County ist. Von Meiers' Sägemühle an dem westlichen Minnischillen lieferte in dieser Zeit das Baumaterial für mehrere Haupthäuser.

Im die Zeit wurde die Bildung eines neuen County agitiert. Überdies, fünf Meilen östlich, war eine angelegte Stadt und hatte Canton überflüssig. Gegen Canton wurde eingewendet, daß es auf der großen Ebene liegt, Mangel an Baumaterial habe und den kalten Winden ausgelegt sei. Durch den mächtigen Einfluß von Fr. Wells, der große Achtung besaß und Mitglied der Conventionsversammlung von Ohio war, wurde der Willkür zu Gunsten Cantons entschieden, wozu nicht wenig beigetragen wurde, daß das County 150 Wägen abgeben worden, und welchen \$5000 realisiert wurden.

In einem kleinen Hause, Ecke von Markt und 5. Straße, eröffnete 1807 Abraham Krell einen kleinen Laden oder Store. Er hol die Waaren in einem

hinteren Zimmer aus, da das vordere Zimmer als Küche, Speise- und Schlafzimmer gebraucht wurde. Die Waaren wurden in Pölsung auf Wägen geholt und waren für eine Anstellung besetzt. Johann Schorb fing im gleichen Jahr im Postamt des Herrn. Leonard den zweiten Stier an. Im folgenden Frühjahr verlegte er seinen Kaufstand in das neue Gebäude, das er sich auf der Stelle errichtete, wo jetzt der „Eagle Block“ steht. Die Preise für die Hauptartikel waren: Salz, \$3.00 bis \$4.00 die Bushel; Mehl 25 Cents das Pfund; Kumpferglas 4 bis 10 das Stück eines Schilling; Kaffee 60 Cents das Pfund; Eisen 20 Cents das Pfund und Schiefer 50 Cents das Pfund. Im 1803 wurde ein Postamt errichtet und Samuel Conster war der erste Postmeister. Die Post kam bis von Osten einmalt die Woche zu Pferd.

Im 1824 wurde ein Brief für einen Canal von Canton nach Sandyville errichtet. Die galt für ein großes Unternehmen und Grundeigentum in der Nähe erzielte enorme Preise. Der Canal wurde der ganzen Länge nach ausgegraben, aber eine Gelbfäule kam über unser Land, die Stadtalter konnten keine Zahlungen mehr machen, die Arbeiten hörten auf, und mit der Zeit verschwanden alle Spuren des begonnen Werkes.

Im Jahr 1836 wurde der Stadtbeirat durch Heinrich Schlofer erneuert. Im 1846 hatte Canton eine tägliche Post, die von 9 bis 12 Viehe und einige wöchentliche Zeitungen brachte. Gegenwärtig hat Canton täglich viermal Post, Zentralfeld Briefe werden täglich zur Post gegeben und empfangen und 2,30 Zeitungen, die County Zeitungen abgedruckt, werden an die Zeitungs-händler und Sonntagsgeladen abgeliefert. Tägliche Zeitungen werden 450 in der Stadt untergebracht. — Das städtische Aufsehen der Stadt begann 1850.

## Die Incorporation von Canton.

Durch ein Gesetz vom 12. März 1838 wurde Canton aufs Neue incorporiert und in 4 Wardes eingeteilt. Am 7. April wurde Johann Meyers zum Mayor erwählt, Minnischillen zum Recorder. Die ersten Trustees waren: Peter Kaufmann, Fr. Wolf, S. Schilder, Mr. Lind, Eli Sanders, Geo. Brechacher, Dan. Gelfschall und Joh. Schlofer.

Am 17. März 1851 wurde die Stadt Canton durch eine Acte der Gesetzgebung in einer Stadt zweiten Ranges erklärt. S. R. Keller wurde im April 1852 Stadtmayor, J. B. Ely, Schreiber, J. Hartmann, Schatzmeister und Wm. Obelisch Marshall. Gegen hundert Stadterweiterungen wurden von dem Stadtrat anerkannt.

Im Jahre 1840 war die Bevölkerung von Canton 2136; in 1850, 2740; in 1860, 4442 und in 1875 ungefähr 12,000. Kirchen sind 14 in der Stadt, die eine Geschichte aufweisen. Die Stadt Union Schule umfaßt eine Hochschule, eine Schule für Sprachlehre, vier Fremdsprachen und 14 Primarschulen. Es sind vier Schulkinder in 23 Lehrer, ohne den Superintendenten.

## Mannfactur-Interessen in Canton.

Von den vielen neuen wir beispielsweise: Ballard, Fast u. Co. seit 1864, Fabrikanten von Messern, Scheiben, Sägen u. s. w. Werth der Werksstätte \$200,000. Jährlicher Arbeitslohn \$90,000. Geschäftserlöse \$500,000.

Eisen Bräiden Co. seit 1865. Diese Firma hat schon 1000 Bräiden im Lande errichtet, die größte davon war 910 Fuß lang. Mehr 200 Arbeiter werden beschäftigt. Werth der Werke, \$255,000. Arbeitslohn \$90,000. Das Geschäft beträgt über 1 Million.

Vander, Gibbs u. Co. fabriciren vorstehliche Pfähle. Von 3. Danner und J. H. Buder 1804 gegründet. Schon im ersten Jahr hat die Firma 450 Arbeiter beschäftigt; gegenwärtig werden täglich 50 Pfähle geliefert. Zahl der Arbeiter 50; Arbeitslohn jährlich \$35,000. Verkäufe \$150,000. Werth der Werke \$60,000.

Wichel's's Seifen fabril seit 1842, liefert wöchentlich 20,000 Pfund Seife und 1000 Pfund Seifen.

Wells, Scullins u. Co. Feinseifen, Thürnen und 600 Fabrikanten seit 1808. Lieferten täglich 2500 Scheiben, 75 Thürnen und 1000 Fabrikanten. Von 10 bis 20 Arbeiter.

Wall's's Pfingstfabrik, Capital \$100,000, Werth der Fabrik \$42,000, die täglich 25 Pfähle liefert.

Canton Stadt Wägenmühle, seit 1832, macht circa 12,000 Fuß Mehl. Die „Snow-Mill“ Mühle liefert 4000 Fuß täglich und die Vandehey Mühle 75 Fuß pro Tag.

C. Nuttman u. Co. fabricirt Wäse und Drehschneidmaschinen. Capitalanlage beträgt eine Million Dollars. Zahl der Arbeiter 474. Im Jahr 1874 lieferte die Firma 5000 Schnitt und Wägenmaschinen und 1100 Drehschneidmaschinen.

C. Kuffel u. Co. seit 1870, fabricirt ebenfalls Wäse und Schneidmaschinen. Capitalanlage \$100,000. Zahl der Arbeiter 150.

Dieback, Harris u. Co., Schloß und Gelpindeln Fabrikanten, beschäftigen 300 Arbeiter. Capitalanlage eine Million Dollars. Jährliche Verkäufe \$1,000,000. Diese Compagnie liefert für die Deutschen Compagnie in San Francisco, Calif., die größte Größe in der Welt, die 4,600 und unüberwindliche Gelpindeln enthält.

Es würde uns zu weit führen, wollten wir alle Zubehörsgegenstände von Stark County beschreiben wollen. Alle Verfassungen sind würdig vertreten. Für die Kranken sind 13 Häuser vorhanden, für die Proceßgeschichten 18 Anstalten. Da auch ein großer Muektalreichtum und große Ertragsfähigkeit des Bodens vorhanden ist, so hat Canton eine ungetrübte Zukunft vor sich.

## No. 10. Plain Township.

S. Cunningham ließ sich mit seiner Familie auf dem nordöstlichen Viertel von Section 34 an. S. Freitag war der erste Constabler, der seit 1805 neben Meyers See wohnte. Jacob Panzenheiser kam im Frühjahr 1806 mit einem starken und 6 Packpferden in Plain Township an. Nach einigen Wochen kam die Familie Schenckelberger von Pennsylvania. Im Jahr 1806 kamen Ehr. Palmer, Geo. Miller, Daffin, S. Warner, die Wäse, die Wäse, der nach dem Vorhaben von Plain. Im 1800 kamen die Spielmannen, die Wäse, die Warner und D. Cunningham, die Kuchnerin im Südosten besetzten. Im selben Jahre ließen die Föster, die Williams, die Weber und Eberhards neben den Werken an. Dies Städtchen hat eine ziemlich Größe, besitzt Schulen und Kirchen und anderes, was zu einem erheblichen Leben gehört.

Der ersten Ansiedler beherbergten Reisende, viele hielten wöchentliche Gasthäuser.

Die erste Geburt und der erste Todesfall zugleich war die Tochter von S. Cunningham. Die zweite Geburt war die der Sarah Panzenheiser, der S. März 1807. Der erste Erntedank, der in Plain fand, war ein Schreiber, der von einem Baum erschlagen wurde.

Im Herbst 1807 hielt S. Stevens in einem alten Backhause die erste Schule mit 19 meistens erwachsenen Schülern, die ihre Bücher mitbrachten, um auf ihrem Seimwege Hürke zu schießen.

Die Cleveland Straße wurde im Jahr 1807 veranlaßt, ebenfalls der sogenannte „Friedrichs-Weg“ nach Canton von Blanchester aus. Die Entfernung nach Deutsch-reformierten waren die ersten Kirchensitten der Gegend. Die ersten Versammlungen hielten die Aeltesten Stach und Zac. Panzenheiser. Die erste Kirche war eine Pfadkirche und die Prediger Meier und Janz predigten darin. Im Nordwesten von Plain Township war die Zionische, ein weiterer Punkt für die genannten Prediger.

Zu jener Zeit hatten auch die Trüster Versammlungen in ihren Häusern. Es sind nur noch wenige übrig geblieben. Im Jahr 1806 baute ein Dan Meier die erste Säge- und Scholmühle, die aber im Frühjahr darauf vom Hochwasser weggeschwemmt wurde. Im Sommer 1810 erbaute S. A. Mey eine vorstehliche Mühle, die einen großen Zulauf hatte von Kenton, die oft 50 Meilen weit herkam.

Im Jahr 1811 wurde S. Eberhards' Mühle erbaut und ein Weg dazu ausgelegt und gemacht. Mühlen waren damals erstes Erforderniß; andere Dinge konnten leichter zu Hause gemacht werden.

Joh. Andrews sammelte Hirschköpfe und gerüste sie in seinem Gehirngang, und wurde so der erste Gerber. Ab. Poln errichtete 1820 die erste reguläre Gerberei in der nordöstlichen Ecke des Townships.

Den ersten Tax collector Joh. Vanders, und brachte die Summe nach Columbiana County. Ein Viertel Land zahlte damals einen Tax von \$1.75; jetzt aber \$80.00. Den ersten Kaufstand hielt J. Solm in Plain Mühle (1812 oder 13); Adam Wolf fing 1819 in Wäse Branch einen Kaufstand an, und S. Schild hielt einen solchen neben der Post-Office in Kenton.

Die Anwesenheit hatten damals wenig zu thun. Nur eine verarmte Person gab es damals, die besorgt werden mußte, aber bald starb. Verdächtige Personen, die nicht arbeiten wollten, wurden weiter gedrängt. Township Leutner brachten wenig ein, und gaben als Ehrengehalt. Bezahl, einer der ersten Constabler, bezieht sich vor, als er eingeschrieben wurde, daß er suchen dürfe, so viel er wollte, und am Sonntag auf die Jagd gehen.

Wägen ist der Stappelpferd. Andere Fruchtarten gedeihen ebenfalls. Zwei Kogelmannen sind in Bearbeitung, die eine von Joh. Oberlin, die andere von Frau Monim.

Im September 1836 wurde der 8. Schuldistrikt organisiert und Peter Panzenheiser, Joh. Gaff und J. Henry wurden Direktoren; Gaff diente als Schreiber und Schatzmeister.

## No. 11. Lake Township.

Aberbau Statistik wurde niedergeschrieben; alle andern alten Nachrichten über dieses Township hängen bloß von verschwundenen Erinnerungen ab. Doch können auch einige Angaben über die erste Geschichte dieses Townships festgestellt werden. — Unter den ersten Ansiedlern waren: Joseph Moor, S. Schwarz, die Marthas, J. Vann, Camp, Joh. Freiberger, Georg Wachner, J. Mochart, Martin Bechtel und P. Rigm. Der älteste Mann im Township, der gegenwärtig in Greentown wohnt ist der 91 jährige Johann Miller.

Die Familien Beyer, Meyer und Postins haben sich im westlichen Theile von Lake niedergelassen.

Am 4. Juni 1810 wurde dies Township organisiert, und am 29. Juni wurde die erste Wahl gehalten. Joh. Houghton war von 1865 an 18 Jahre lang Friedensrichter. Sein Nachfolger war S. E. Gels, der dieses Amt eben so lange bekleidete.

Die Oberfläche des Townships ist wellenförmig, der Boden fruchtbar. Vorstehliche Wäsen und andere Früchte wachsen im Ueberflusse. Der Congress See im Nordosten des Townships ist 1 1/2 Meile lang und 1 Meile breit, und winnunt mit saurem Wasser. Der Ohio und Pennsylvania Canal bezog sein Wasser aus diesem See; aber derselbe ist nun versalzen. Die Wasserfläche zwischen dem nördlichen See und dem Golf durchschneidet namentlich dieses Township. Die Säumpfe im Süden von Congress Lake werden von den Eigentümern des Landes trocken gelegt.

Joh. Freiberger's Wohnung auf Section 23 war ein Gasthaus und ein Postamt. In der Canton und Maryana Straße hielt Jacob Wagon ein anderes Gasthaus, und S. Krämer an derselben Straße etwas südlich ein drittes; alle drei waren Gasthäuser.

Eine der ersten Brauereieinrichtungen im Südosten von Lake war die von S. Schwarz. Die von David Schreyer in 1835 erbaute Wassermühle läuft noch. Eine Dampfmaschinentabrik neben Greentown wird von Hansel, Wolf u. Co. betrieben. Es gibt vier Postämter im Township. Uniontown und Greentown haben tägliche Post; Cairo und Parkville nur zweimal die Woche. Parkville im Nordosten ist ein guter Geschäftsort, wurde von Jos. Schollenberger 1820 ausgelegt, der nun 74 Jahre alt ist; und zählt eine Bevölkerung von 150 bis 200 Seelen. Der erste Händler war S. Grove, ihm folgten Joh. Wäse und Ely. Houghton. An die Stelle eines Pfadlores trat 1874 eine katholische Kirche, die \$3000 kostete. Fr. Wäse hatte 1845 für die Methodisten eine Kirche errichtet die selbst von den Deutsch-reformierten gekauft wurde. Das erste Schulhaus von Lake stand eine Meile nördlich von Städtchen.

Cairo im Süden wurde von Simon Schneider gegründet. Es besitzt eine Dampfmaschinentabrik und einen einzigen Handelsmann D. V. Wachner, der viele Waaren verkauft. Uniontown an dem Canton und Adren Weg wurde 1816 von den Gebrüdern Meyer ausgelegt. Die Deutsch-reformierten bauten 1835 für \$3000 eine Kirche, und gingen in den Thurm derselben eine Glocke, die man Meilen weit im Landkreis hört. Es gibt zwei andere Kirchen daselbst, eine Apostelische, und einen Pfad. Die Kirche fast darauf aus, das Städtchen mehr zu einem angenehmen Aufenthaltsort, als zu einem Geschäftsort zu machen. Bevölkerung 1000.

Greentown 9 Meilen nördlich von Canton hat 500 Einwohner, mehrere Wäsen und eine Kirche. Im Jahr 1835 fing E. Wall hier eine Glaserhütte an, und hatte früher großen Erfolg. Diefes Städtchen hat die Ehre der Geburtort von S. Kahlmann, E. Wall, Jacob und Jonas Miller und Geo. Gost sein, hundert prominente Männer von Canton und Adren.

Lake Township hat einen Werth an Grundeigentum von über einer Million Dollars. Anrecht ist unbekannt. Von diesem Township ist ein Mann in Armut, der sein Vermögen dieser Anstalt vermachte, und nun sein Leben darin zubringt. Nördlich von Greentown findet sich ein schöner Sandsteinbruch, der dem E. Haber, Esq. gehört. Kalkstein findet häufig, Kogelmannen eben so, und die Einwohner von Lake Township könnten im leinen Theile des Landes bessere Einkünfte finden.







harris, Daniel Hoy und Peter Schlofer Truher; H. Clapper und Thomas Chapman Armenausseher und Wegweiser; Adam Lower und W. Greis Henssler; Andreas Angulin Landbesitzer; W. Henry Schlofer; H. Harris Constatler und J. Johnson Schreiber. W. Maynolds, Constatler, vererbte Johnson und dieser die andere Bauteile. Im folgenden Jahre wurde die Wahl bei Daniel Hoy, Section 16, gehalten. Weil die Kämter schlecht bezahlt wurden, so hat mancher mehrere Kämter zugleich bekleidet.

Im Mai 1810 wurde das erste weiße Kind im Township geboren. Es war das Samuel Schlofer. Die zweite Geburt war die der Amanda Henry, die zur Welt kam, während eine Wahl im Hause gehalten wurde.

Der erste Todesfall westlich vom Fluß war Johann Ritter, der 1811 krank in einen Wagen liegend in das Township gebracht worden war. Im Sommer 1813 litt H. Angustin am Fieber. Dr. Hartford behandelte ihn. Die Wilt war 836. Ein großer Unterschied zwischen damals und jetzt, begründet in der Sittenhaftigkeit des Volkes.

Der erste unfähige Arzt war David Anderson, der 1832 ankam. Bei der Cholera Epidemie in 1860 leistete Dr. Michener von Rossillon in Brookfield werthvolle Dienste. Die erste Heirat war die von Daniel Hoy und Mary Gough, und wurde von W. Henry vollzogen. Das zweite Hochzeitspaar war Wesley Hutton und Mary Kestly. Der Baptisten Prediger E. Otis predigte zuerst in dieser Nachbarschaft in Privathäusern. Die Presbyterianer waren am zahlreichsten und hatten ihre Predigt im Hause des J. Vatta.

Die erste Kirche wurde 1812 auf Section 16 erbaut. Der Ehrenwürdige J. Adams war der erste Pastor. Die Methodisten fingen zur gleichen Zeit an, und hielten ihre Versammlungen bei W. Dean und P. Johnson. Ihr erster regelmäßiger Prediger war Jacob Frey. In Brookfield wurde 1825 ein Backstein Schulhaus errichtet, das bis 1843 auch für gottesdienstliche Versammlungen gebraucht wurde.

Die erste Schule, die westlich vom Fluß von J. For gehalten wurde, war eine Nachschule, und zersetzte sich eines guten Rufes. Die erste Tageschule wurde von David Rawson und Johann Bereland gehalten.

Die erste Mählmühle wurde von L. Rogers 1812 an Neumann's Creek erbaut, die zuerst nur Schrottsackher auch Mehl lieferte. Sie ist nun verschwunden. W. Henry errichtete die erste Sägemühle an der Zippo Creek, die wegen Wassermangel eingestellt wurde.

Im vor drohenden Angriffen der Indianer im Krieg von 1812 gezwungen zu sein, wurde ein von W. Ederge erbauter tüchtiges Blockhaus in eine Art Festung verwandelt, Schießlöcher in dasselbe gemacht, und etwa 20 Mann Garrison hineingelegt. Noch im Jahr 1856 stand dieses Haus.

Brookfield, das erste Städtchen im Township, wurde nie regelmäßig angelegt; Von Winter verkaufte Parzellen einen viertel oder einen halben Ader

groß nach dem Belieben der Käufer. Es hieß meist Schloferstown von Schlofer's großem Stamme, dem ersten der Art im Township, das als Gasthaus gebraucht wurde. P. Johnson hatte einen kleinen Store oder Kaufladen. Henry und Cummings errichtete 1820 eine Dampfmaschine, das erste Dampfwerk im County. Greenville wurde von Jacob Frey im Juni 1829 angelegt.

Bekannte Männer im Township waren: W. Henry, Mitglied der Staatsgesetzgebung und nachher zum Richter erwählt; Adam Hoy, der mit seinem Bruder Andreas den berühmten Kampf mit dem Indianer Duffing bestand. Daniel Hoy war berühmt wegen großer Körperkraft, er konnte beim Häufcrampf stellen so schwer als vier bis sechs gewöhnliche Männer heben. Die Bardens und Ederges waren ebenfalls prominente und einflussreiche Bürger im Township.

## No. 17. Lawrence Township.

Lawrence Township wurde aus Theilen von Tuscarawas und Jackson Townships von den Commisariaten gebildet (1815). H. Farwell vermaß 1808 das westliche Theil, und dasselbe wurde im Landamt zu Canton, Mai 1808, feilgeboten. Vier zwei Häufe wurden gemacht. Die ersten Verbesserungen wurden von H. Clapper und S. Pomer an Neumann's Creek gemacht, die nach Jacob Neumann, einem Schülern der Landmesser, genannt wurde. Diese Männer waren mit Pferden, Ackerbaugeräthen und Lebensmitteln an fünf Wochen herangekommen, hielten und pflügten Land, und säeten drei Ader ein. Sie hatten ein Dach von Baumstäben und schloßen in ihren Wägen oder auf dem Grunde. Alle den Winter gingen sie wieder nach Hause, und im März, darauf kam Henry mit seinem Bruder Daniel zurück, bauten eine Blockhütte, die erste im Township, und bald folgten der Vater, Johann Clapper, und Pomer nach. Sie pflanzten 9 Ader mit Korn an. Joh. Clapper (Vater) wurde von einem Baum erschlagen, und war der erste Weiße, der im Township begraben wurde. Die nächste Oeffnung machten Stephan und John Harris im October 1808. Im September 1809 brachte Stephan Frey und Kinder herans. In 1810 und 1811 kamen W. Greis, Jer. Atkinson, M. Metcalf, Rich. Hartgrove, J. Evans und Rob. Vyle in die Nachbarschaft. Greis erbaute 1809 das erste Haus aus behauenen Blöcken im Township. Michael Greis war das erste männliche, und Amanda Harris das erste weibliche Kind, die darin geboren wurden. In 1811 siedelte M. Roland auf Land an, das später Joh. Kiet eignete, und J. Barber von Ea. sich sich auf dem Viertel nieder, das jetzt dem Richter Porter gehört. E. Roberts wurde von einem fallenden Baum erschlagen, und wurde als erster Todter im Milan Kirchhof begraben.

Im östlichen Lawrence waren Ansiedlungen vor 1812. Phil. Hartony und J. McChanghey kamen im gleichen Jahre und erbauten sich Gehäusen. Aus verschiedenen Ursachen, besonders aus Mangel an Straßen, ging es nur langsam mit dem Landverkauf auf der Ostseite des Flusses. Kleinere Ställe

Vandes wurden 1805 erworben von Männern, die einen Canal in jener Gegend erwarteten; so von Brinton und Gough in Seichem, Scott und Bentrecht in Rossillon, Wells und Shorb in Kendall und Brinton, und Gough in Fulton. Die erste Wahl für Township Kämter wurde am ersten Montag im April 1816 im Hause von Rob. Vyle gehalten. Jacob Kiet von Jackson nahm den erwählten Beamten den Amtseid ab. Friedensrichter waren M. Roland und J. Morehead; Schreiber J. F. Leonard; Truher: W. Alban, Joh. Campbell und Jacob Kiet; Armenausseher W. Whitcraft und Jos. Hobson; Grenzschauer St. Albert und Jos. Zett; Landmesser und Assessors H. S. Kennehan und Rob. Vyle; Wegweiser Geo. Kennehan, J. Altes u. Geo. Wagner; Constatler Rich. Hartgrove und J. Kiet; Schatzmeister Joh. Morehead, und Zarfammer R. Hartgrove. Das Haus von W. Whitcraft auf Section 16 wurde als Ort für fünfjährige Wahlen bestimmt.

Der erste Township Weg von Kettler's Mühle (nun Rich. Porter's Wohnung) bis zur County Linie wurde von A. Porter vermaßen und von J. Kiet bearbeitet.

Die ersten Christen im Township waren Methodisten und Presbyterianer. Versammlungen wurden in Wohnzimmern und Schulhäusern gehalten, bis im Jahr 1837 die Presbyterianer auf dem Neumann's Creek Kirchhof eine Blockkirche bauten. Fr. J. Adams war der erste Prediger daselbst. Auf der Ostseite des Flusses waren keine Kirchen. Die wenigen Lutheraner und Reformierten wurden von den Pastoren Bier und Kaut befehrt. Die Katholiken benutzten ein Gebäude auf Phil. McCrie's Farm zum Gottesdienst, bis sie ihre Kirche in Fulton erbaut hatten.

Milan wurde 1814 von M. Roland angelegt, und sein Schwiegersohn J. Sturgeon baute das erste Haus. Roland baute eine Sägemühle, und zwei Jahre nachher eine Mählmühle am Tuscarawas, die aber aus Wassermangel bald wieder einging.

Im Jahr 1826 wurde Fulton von J. W. Rathrop und W. Christman angelegt und später mit Milan von der Geseßgebung in einer Stadt incorporirt. Die ersten Postämter wurden 1828 und 1830 etabliert, und A. Kiet und J. Robinson waren die ersten Postmeister. Zu dem Namen „Fulton“ kam die Bezeichnung „Canal“ hinzu, also nun: Canal Fulton. Der erste Kanthafen wurde von H. Stidger in Milan errichtet. Bigelow war reisender Arzt; Dr. W. Meyers seit 1832 der erste schlafe Arzt. A. Lynch und Phil. McCie gründeten das Städtchen Lawrence an der V. St. W. und Ch. Eisenbahn, und dies ist nun ein bedeutender Ort. Im Jahr 1817 hielt Geo. Wagner eine Privatschule in seinem Hause. Im folgenden Jahre wurde auf dem sogenannten Albans's District das erste Schulhaus gebaut. St. Cappel war der erste Lehrer. Im Jahr 1833 begann die Waisen Anstalt, blühte auf, und ging eben so schnell wieder unter. —









ST. PETER'S OLD CHURCH.  
ERECTED IN THE YEAR  
1845



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CANTON, OHIO.  
REV. V. ARNOULD, PASTOR.



# City of Canton

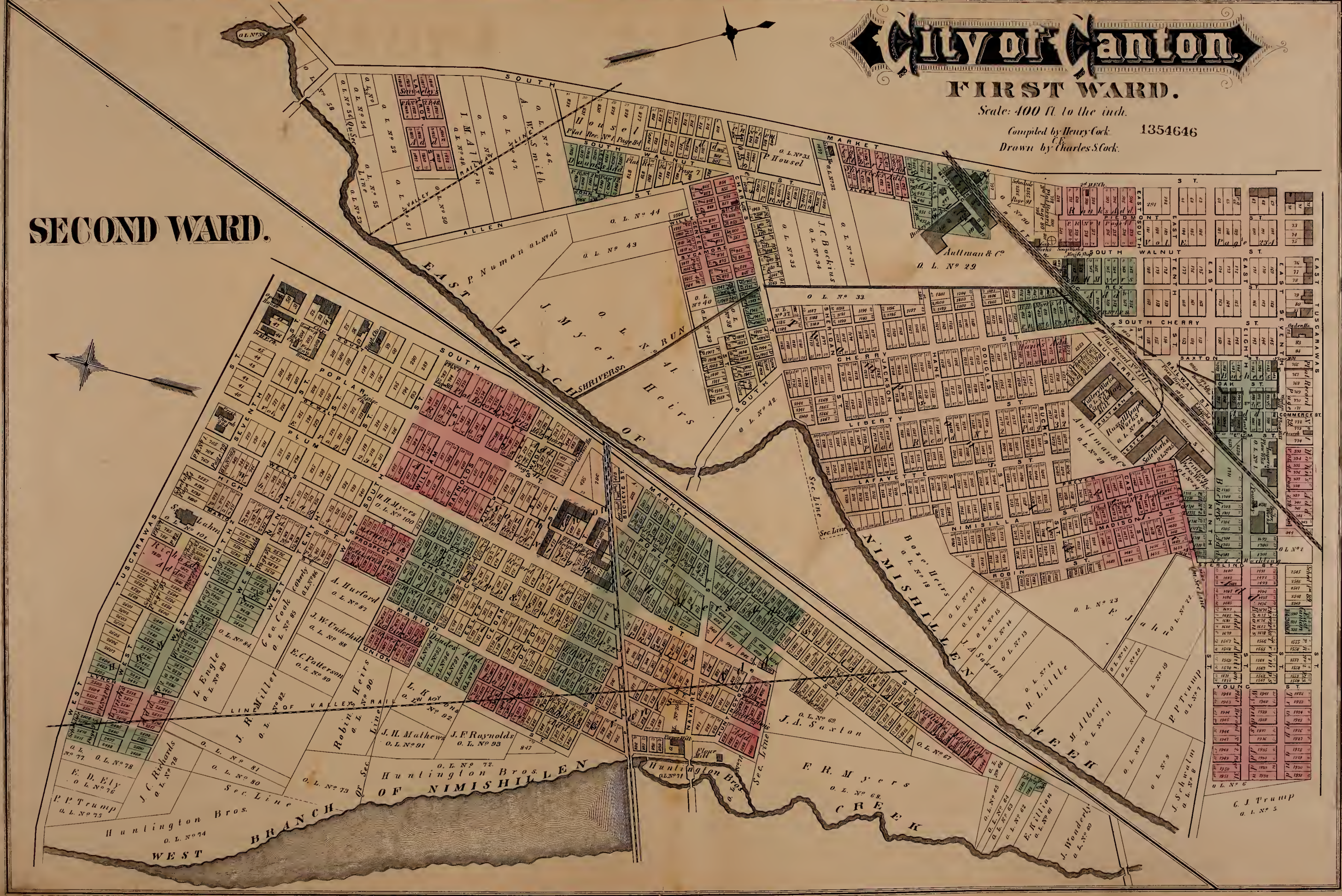
## FIRST WARD.

Scale: 400 ft. to the inch.

Compiled by Henry Cock  
Drawn by Charles S. Cock.

1354646

## SECOND WARD.







STARK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR GROUNDS.  
CANTON OHIO.



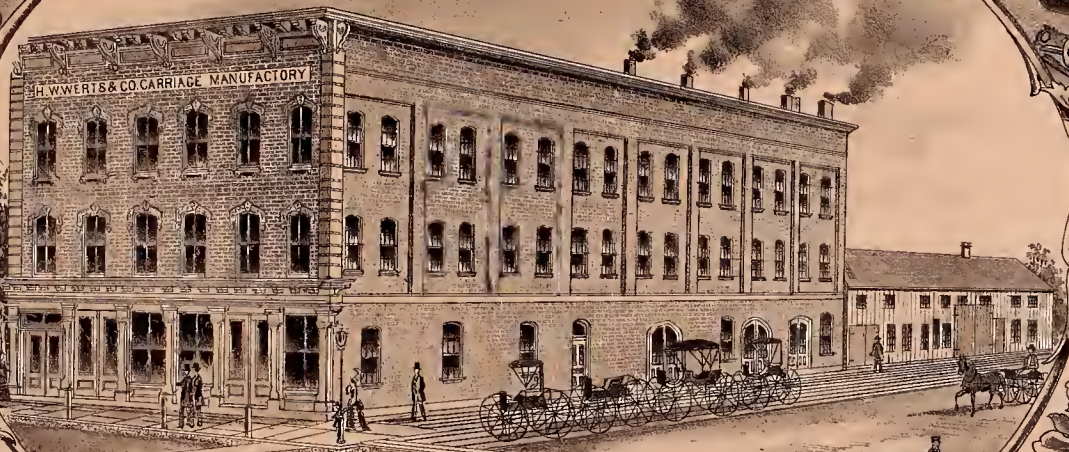
ESTABLISHED IN 1859

H.W.WERTS & Co.

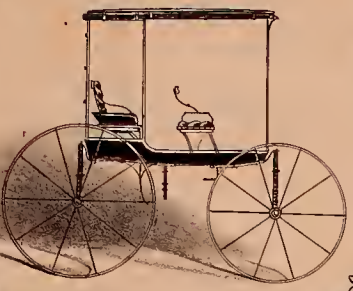
Carriage Manufacturers

FIRST CLASS ONLY.

COR. POPLAR EIGHTH STS



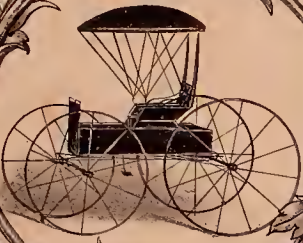
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7



2



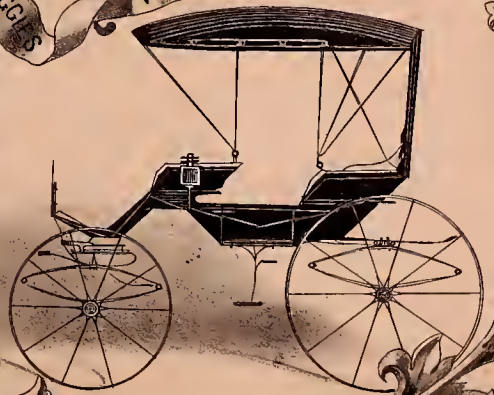
6



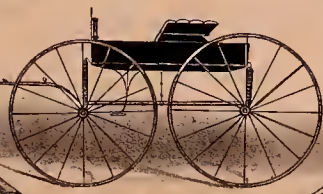
3



5



4



PHAETONS

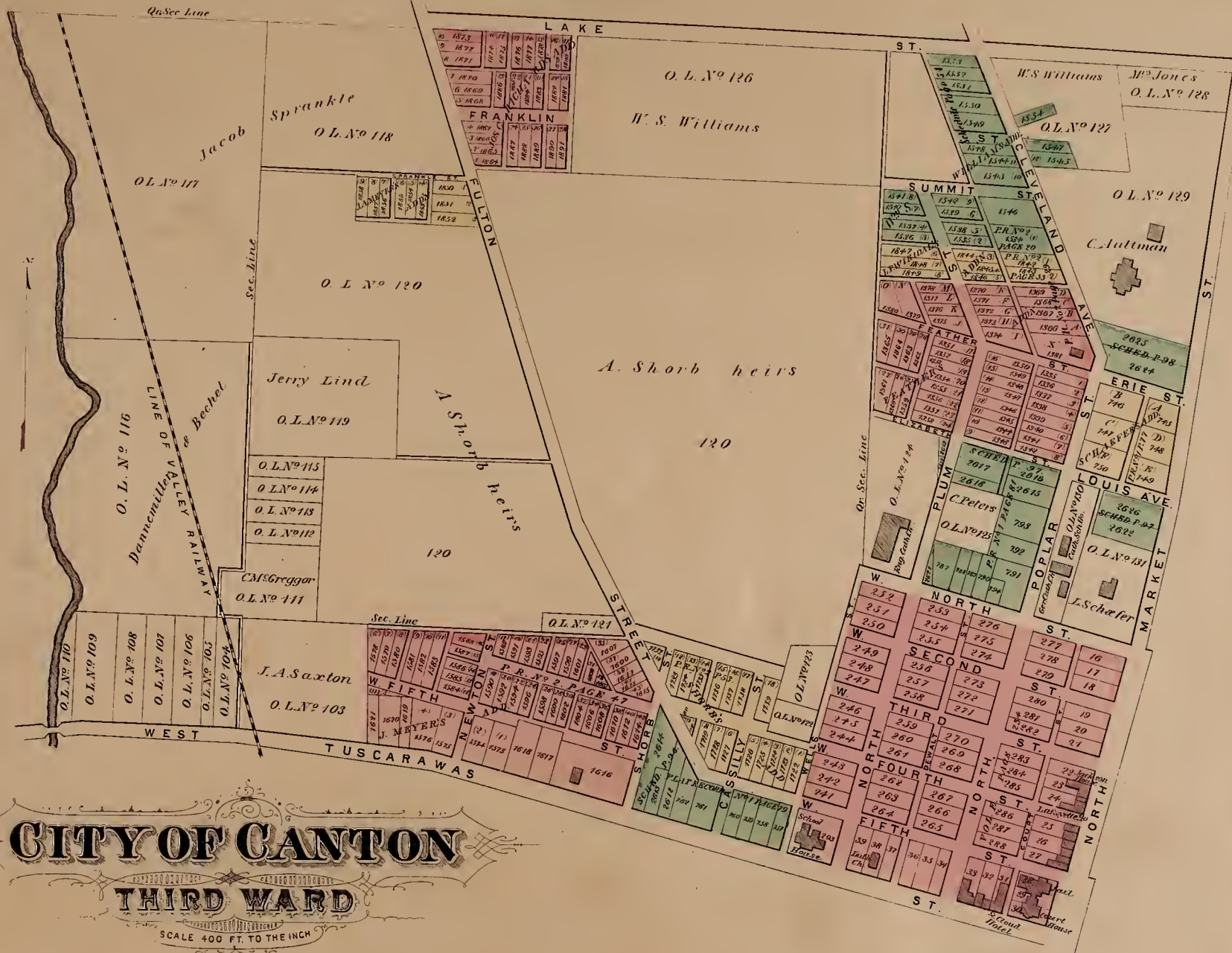
CARRIAGES

CANTON, OHIO.

BUGGIES

WAGONS & CO





Compiled by H. Cock  
City Engineer.

Drawn by H. S. Cock





# CITY OF CANTON

## FOURTH WARD.

Scale: 400 feet to one inch.

Compiled by H. Cock, City Engineer.  
Drawn by C. S. Cock.





**C. C. SNYDER.**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN HARDWARE, SADDLERY & CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.  
IRON NAILS, GLASS, PAINT, OILS AND VARNISHES.  
N<sup>o</sup> 15 E. TUSCARAWAS STREET CANTON, OHIO.



**M. RUHMAN.**  
DEALER IN & MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING  
& GENTS WARE. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID  
TO CUSTOM WORK. N<sup>o</sup> 13 BANK BLOCK.

**HARTERS BANK BLOCK. J. H. SIDDALL.**  
SOUTH MARKET STREET.  
CANTON  
OHIO.

**ZOLLARS & CO.**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS  
IN DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS &c  
N<sup>o</sup> 9 BANK BLOCK.





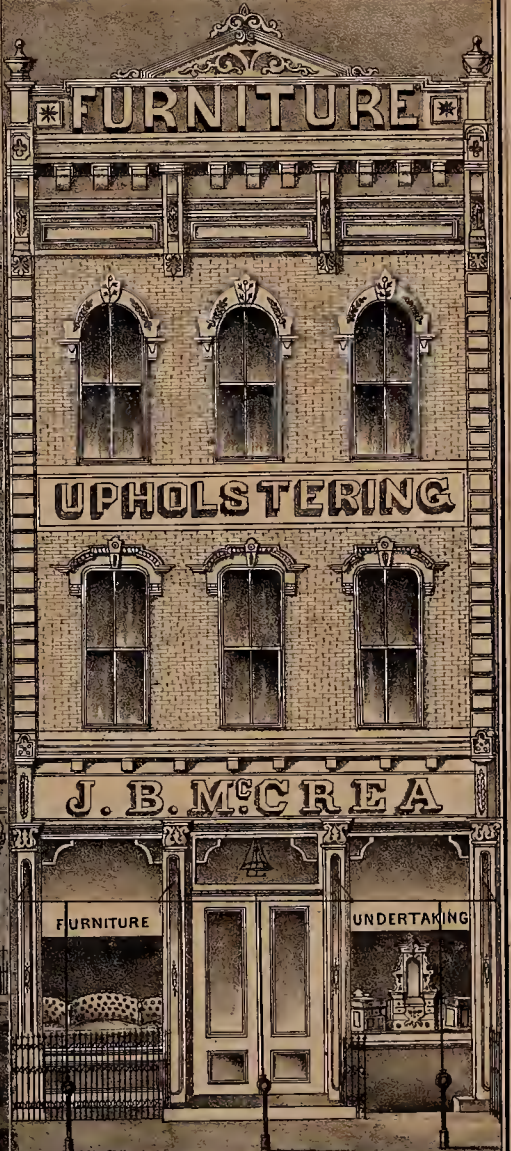
CARRIAGE WORKS OF LEWIS HAHN.  
NO. 75, EAST TUSCARAWAS ST. CANTON, O.



H. H. GEETING, PROPRIETOR.  
J. NO. M. FABER, MANAGER.  
REMODELLED, REFURNISHED ENTIRELY NEW THROUGHOUT. CANTON, O.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.  
PUBLIC SQUARE, CANTON, O.



STORE OF J. B. McCREA, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
FURNITURE & GENERAL UNDERTAKER, NO. 42, EAST TUSCARAWAS ST. CANTON, O.





RES. OF D. J. BEGGES.  
N. MARKET ST. CANTON, O.



RES. OF U. R. FEATHER.  
CORNER OF CLEVELAND AV. & FEATHER ST. CANTON, O.



INTERIOR OF EAGLE BLOCK DRUG STORE. JOHNSTON & CO. PROP'RS.  
CANTON, OHIO.





RES. OF JULIUS WHITING.  
N. MARKET ST. CANTON, O.



RES. OF H. R. WISE.  
N. 142 N. MARKET ST. CANTON, O.



MC KINLEY'S BLOCK.  
COR. 7TH & S. MARKET STS. CANTON, OHIO.



C. J. GEIGER'S DRUG STORE.  
CANTON, STARK CO. O.



STARK COUNTY  
DEMOCRAT BUILDING

JOB PRINTING.

26 A. M<sup>c</sup>GREGOR & SON. 26



JOS. BIECHELE'S SOAP & CANDLE WORKS, CANTON, OHIO.







RES. OF ADAM PHILLIPS.  
CANTON, STARK CO. O.



ST. JOHNS CHURCH. FR. BERTHELET, PASTOR.  
CANTON, OHIO.



GREMINGER & WALLACE'S PLANING MILL.  
CANTON, STARK CO. O.

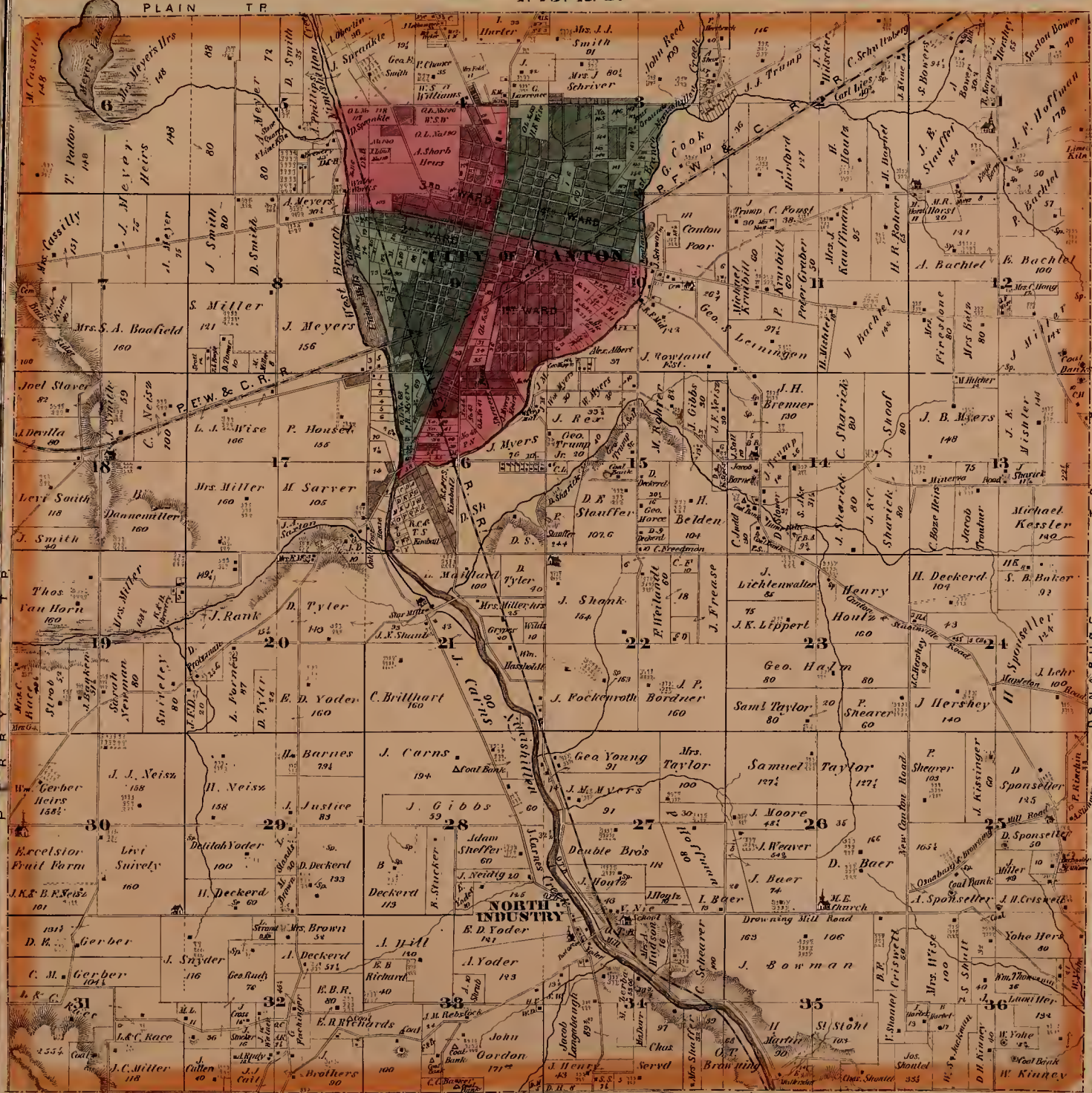


PALMER & STALL.  
CARPET & WALL PAPER HOUSE.  
Nº 30 SOUTH MARKET ST.  
CANTON, OHIO.

THOS. JOHNSTON'S  
FURNITURE STORE.  
Nº 32 SOUTH MARKET ST.  
CANTON, OHIO.



PLAIN TR



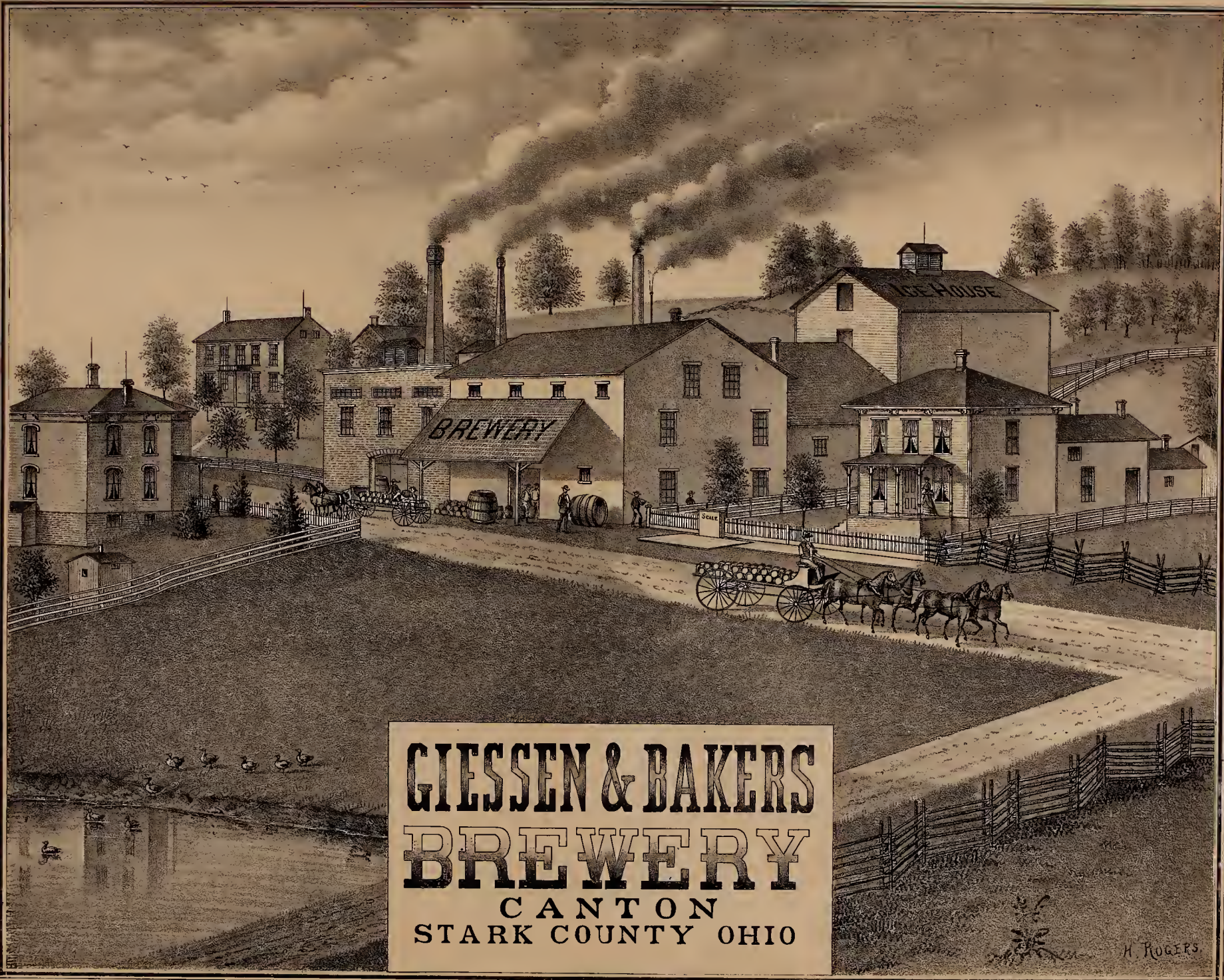
S A N D Y T P.





RESIDENCE  
AND  
**BREWERY**  
OF  
JOS. KLOPFENSTEIN  
CANTON OHIO.





**GIESSEN & BAKERS**  
**BREWERY**  
CANTON  
STARK COUNTY OHIO

H. ROGERS





ROCKY MOUNTAIN BILLY, AGE 4 YEARS. RES<sup>ts</sup> OF HENRY ROWLAND & GEO. MYERS.  
AND FLOURING MILL OF JOHN STAUB & CO. CANTON, STARK CO. O



STARK FLOURING MILLS. D. LIND & CO.  
CANTON, OHIO











# MAP OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

TOWNSHIP XVII, RANGE VI.

MT UNION

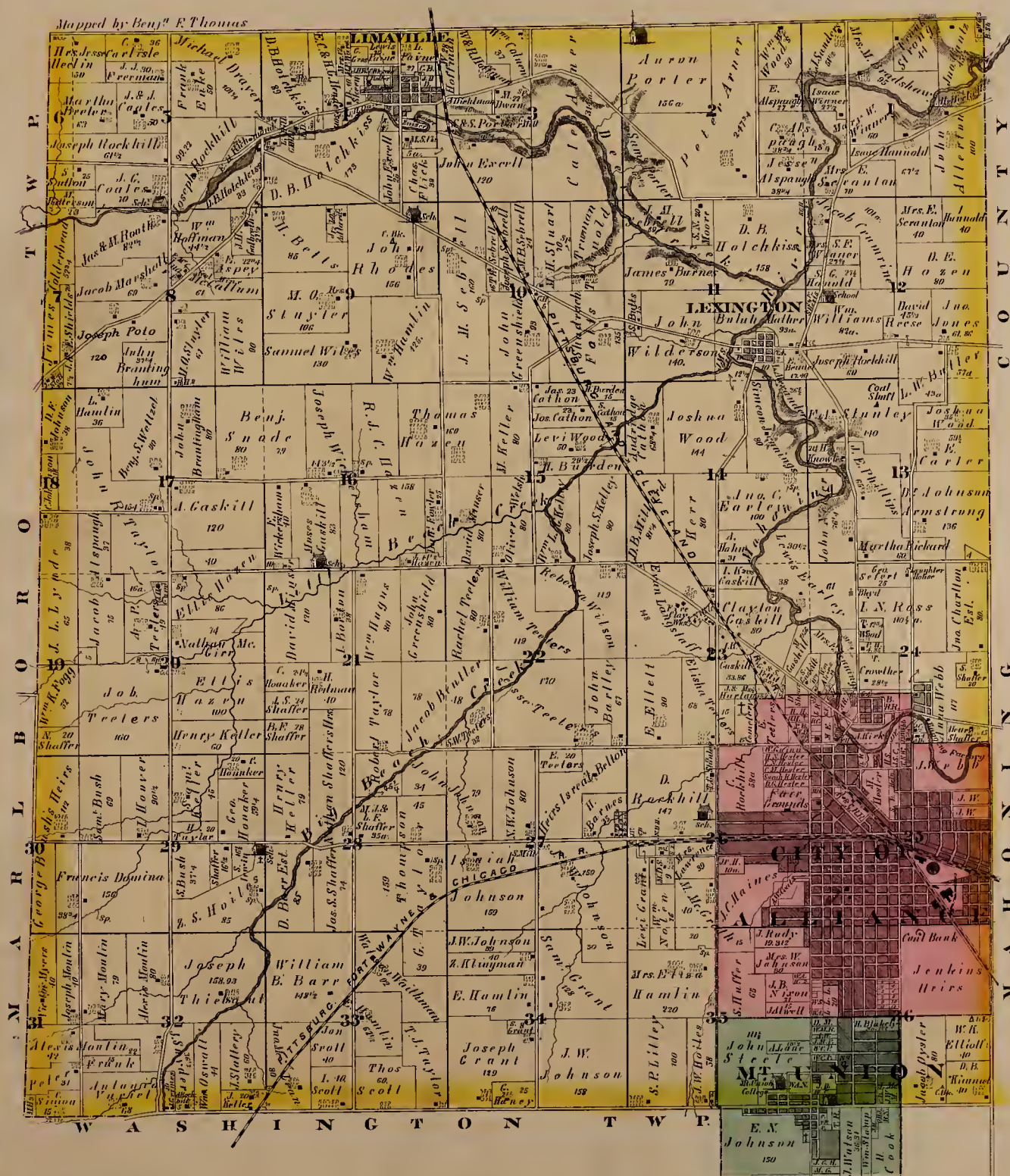




(((MAP OF LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP)))

*T.<sup>r</sup> XIX-RANGE VI.*

Mapped by Benj<sup>n</sup> F. Thomas

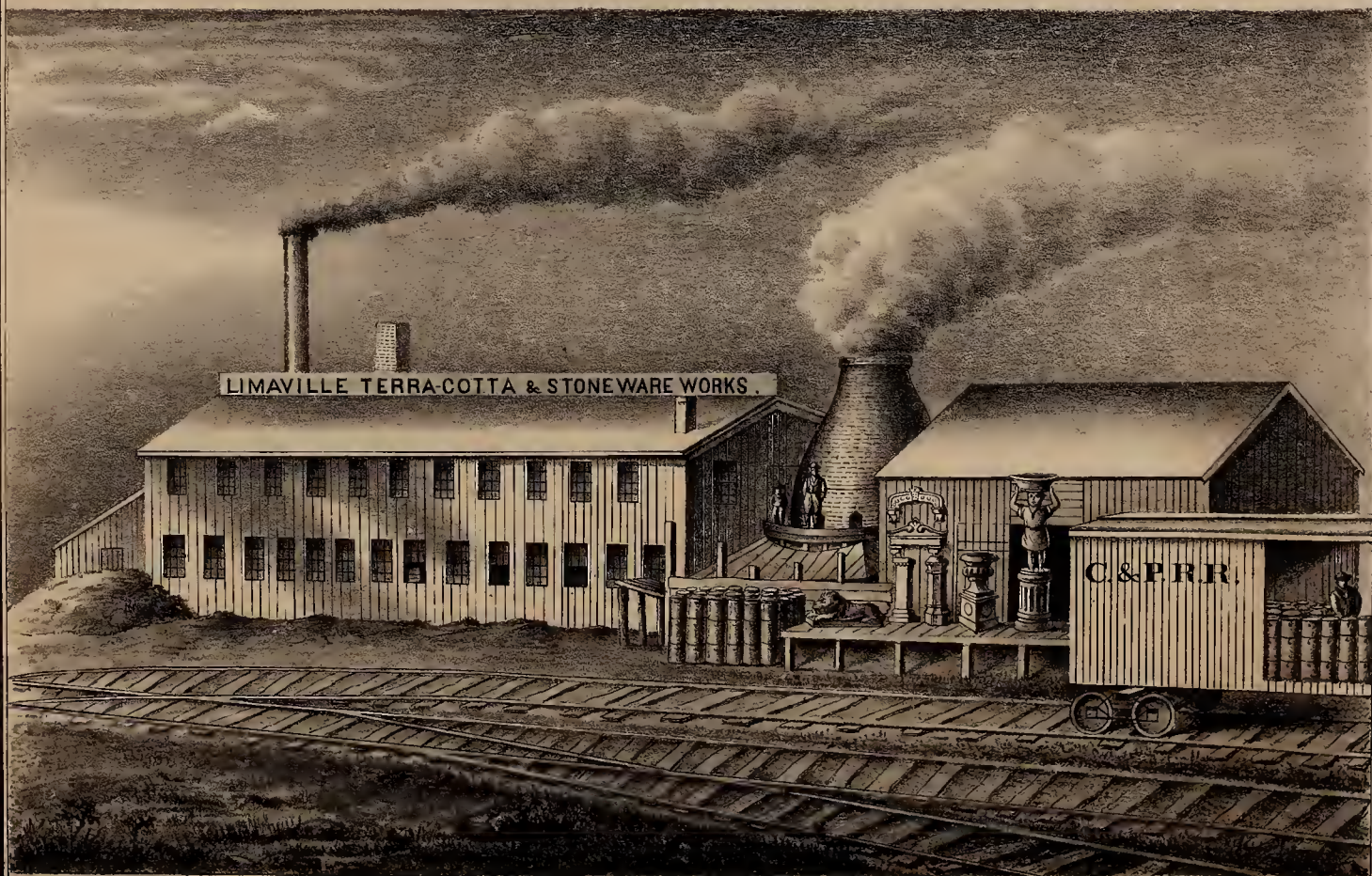






RES. OF MATTHIAS HESTER.  
ALLIANCE, STARK CO. OHIO.

RES. OF GEORGE B. N. COATES.  
ALLIANCE, STARK CO. O.



LIMAVILLE TERRA-COTTA & STONEWARE WORKS.

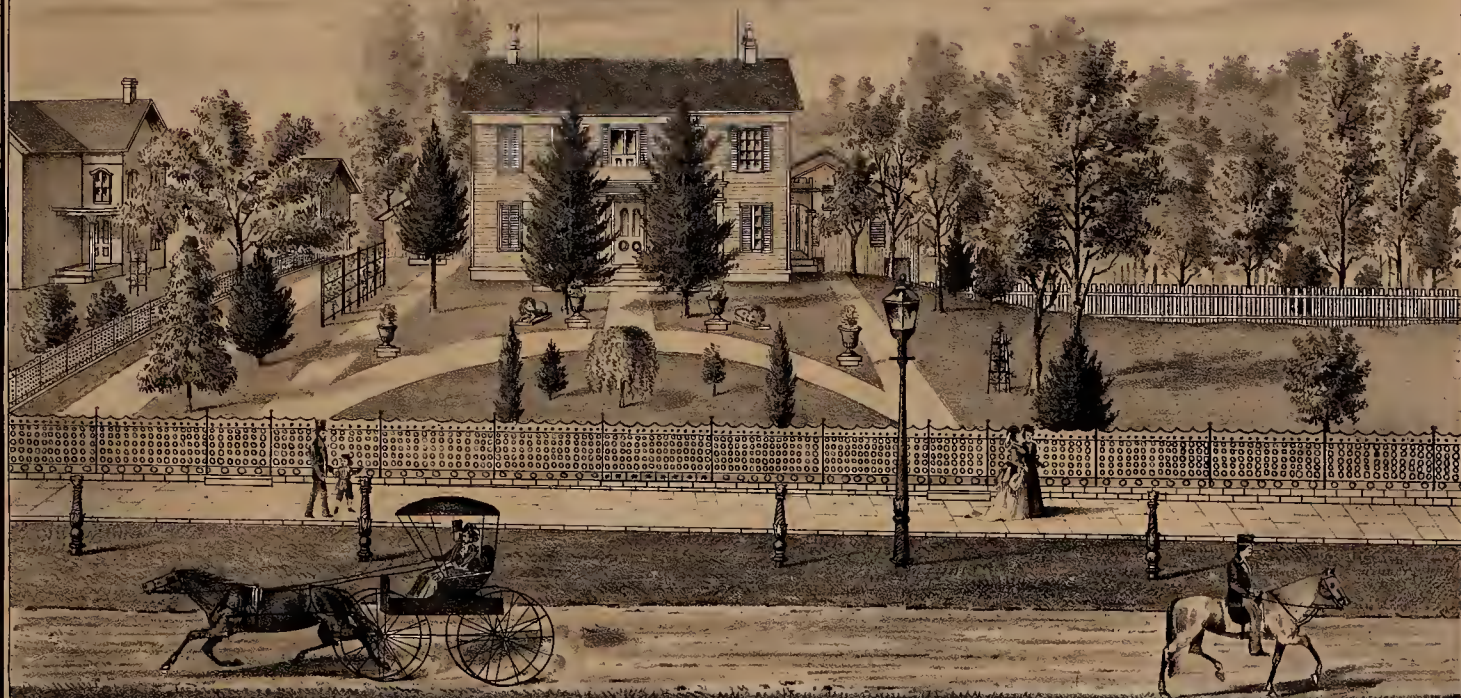
C. & P. R. R.

J. P. ZAISER, TREASURER

LIMAVILLE TERRA COTTA WORKS.  
LIMAVILLE, STARK CO. OHIO.

A. STOCKBURGER. C. HEHR





RES. OF A. W. COATES. ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO.



RES. OF W. C. PIPPITT. MAIN ST. ALLIANCE STARK CO. O.



# CITY OF ALLIANCE

Scale 400 feet to the inch.

Drawn & compiled by O. Burlingame C.E., Ames, Ia.







RES. OF A. L. JONES. ALLIANCE, STARK CO OHIO.



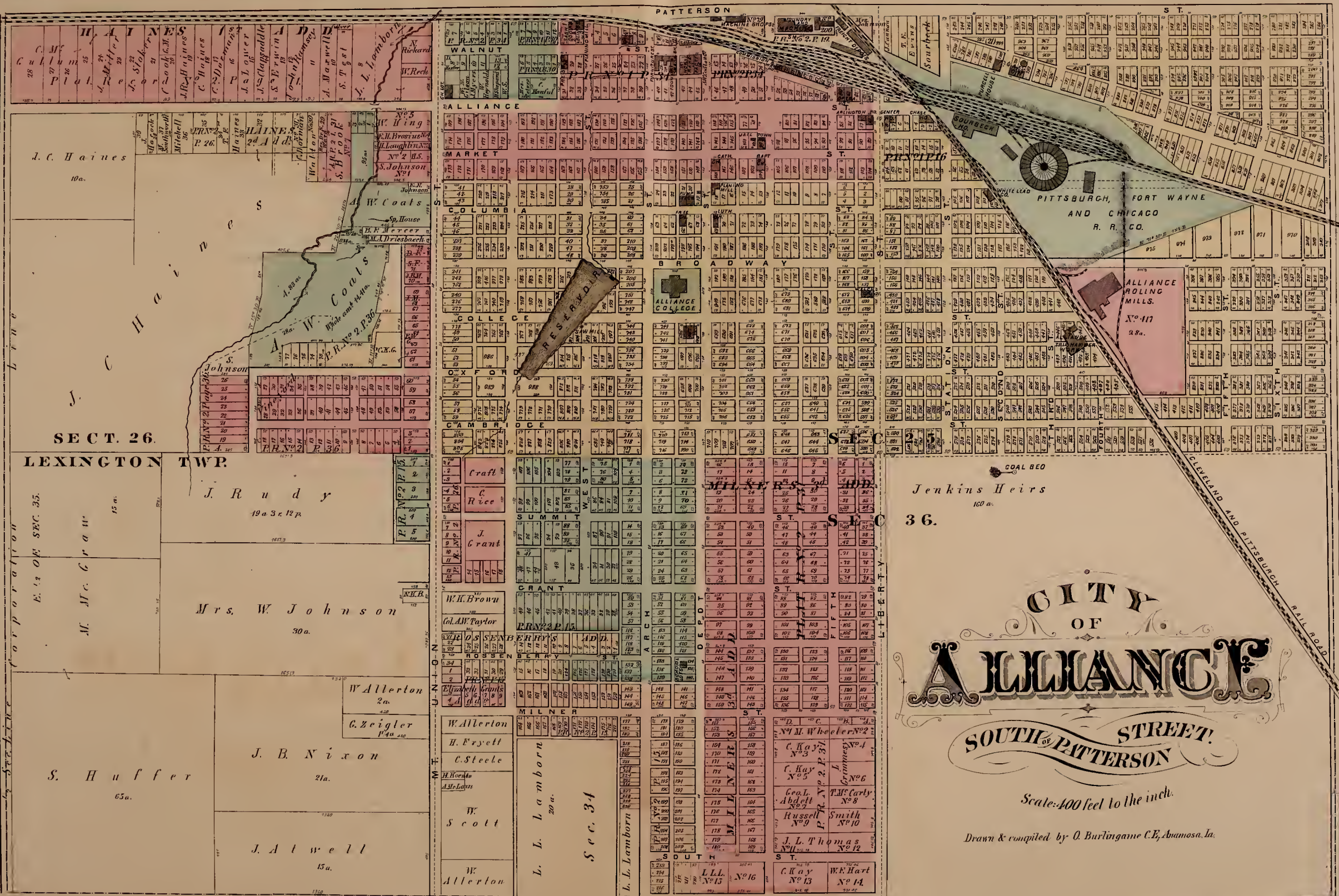
OPERA HOUSE, ALLIANCE, STARK CO. OHIO. S. BIGELOW, PROPRIETOR.





RAKE WORKS OF A. W. COATES & CO.  
ALLIANCE, STARK CO., OHIO.





COAL BED  
Jenkins Heirs  
160 a.

36.

CITY OF  
**ALLIANCE**  
SOUTH OF PATTERSON STREET.

Scale: 100 feet to the inch.

Drawn & compiled by O. Burlingame C.E., Abamosa, Ia.



## NEW BALTIMORE.



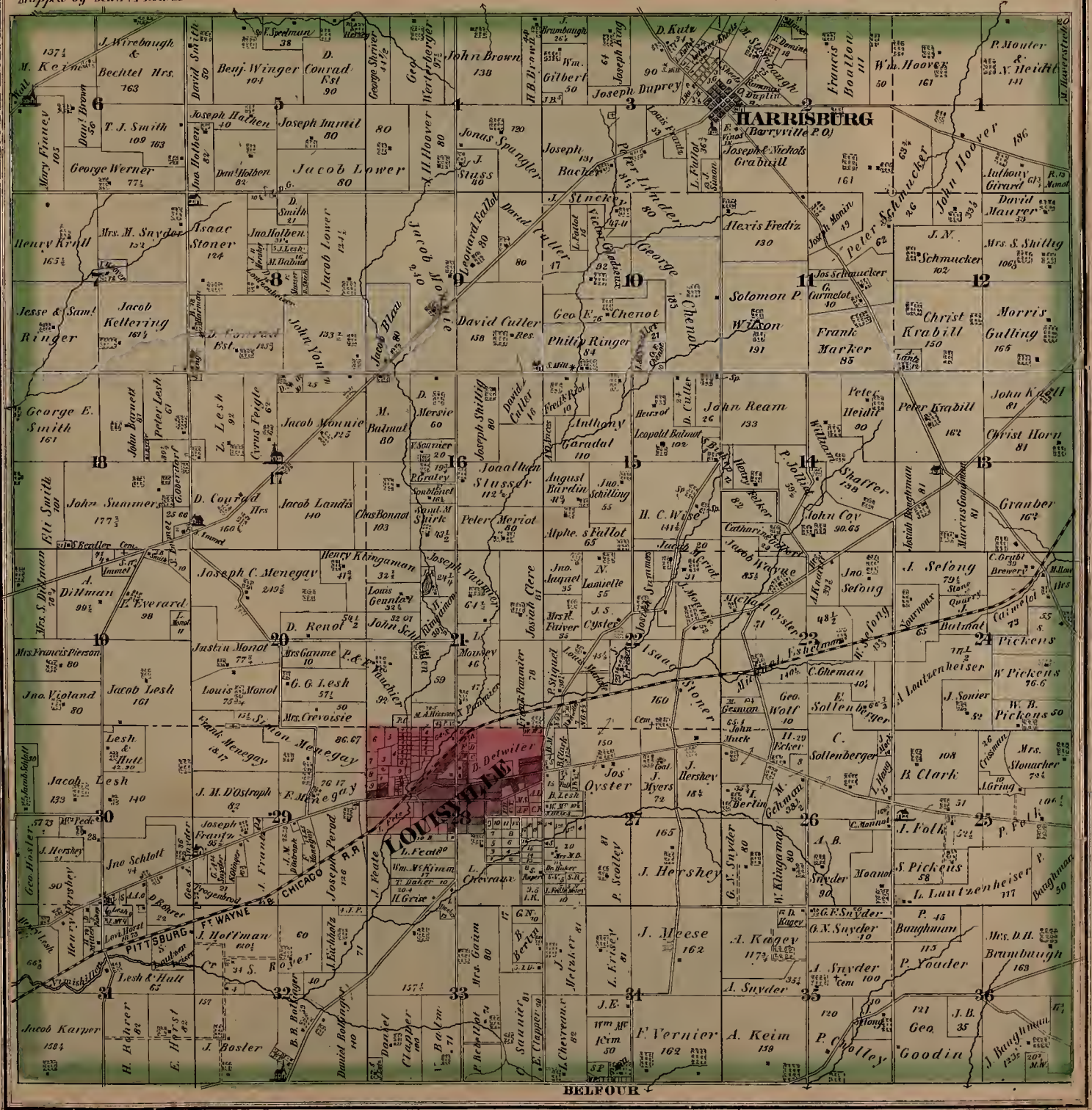
*Mapped by Ben F. Thomas*



# MAP OF NIMISHILLEN TOWNSHIP

TOWNSHIP XIX, RANGE VII.

Mapped by Ben F. Thomas







REFORMED CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.  
LOUISVILLE, STARK CO. OHIO.



RES. OF S. P. WILSON.  
NIMISHILLEN TWP. STARK CO. OHIO.





STORE & RES. OF J.C. NUNAMAKER.  
LOUISVILLE, STARK CO. OHIO.



ST JULIAN HOTEL.  
J.O. MYERS, PROP. LOUISVILLE, STARK CO. OHIO.



S. FLICKINGER.  
MANUFACTURER OF & DEALER IN BEST BRANDS FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED & C.  
LOUISVILLE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO.



BAUMAN & MERLEY'S BLOCK.  
LOUISVILLE, STARK CO. OHIO.





RES. OF ADAM LOUTZENHEISER.  
LOUISVILLE, STARK CO. O.

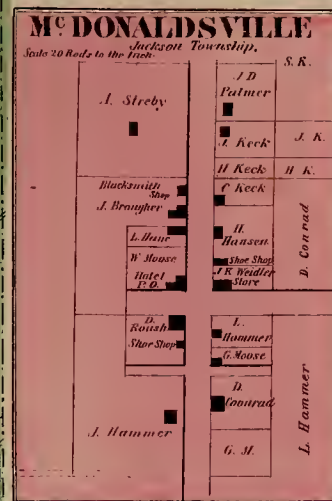


A. R. ELSON'S FLOURING & GRIST MILLS.  
MAGNOLIA, STARK CO. OHIO.



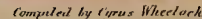
RES. OF A. R. ELSON.  
MAGNOLIA STARK CO. O.



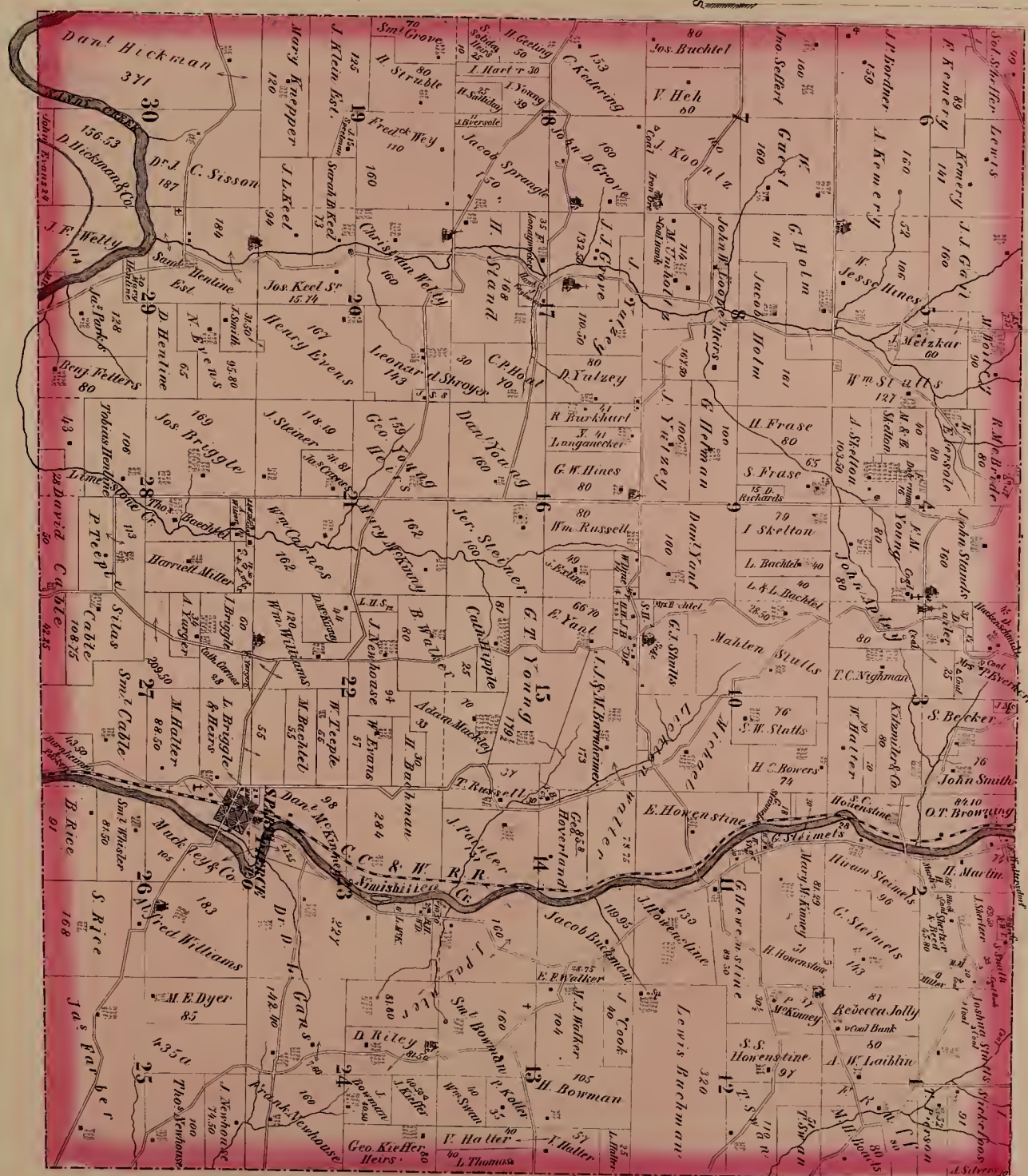


RES. OF DANIEL HICKMAN  
PIKE TP. STARK CO. O.











*Tr. 11. R. 8.*



DRAWN BY H.C. CHESTER.





RES. OF JAMES M<sup>C</sup> DOWELL.  
PLAIN TP. STARK CO. OHIO.



STARK COUNTY INFIRMARY BUILDINGS.  
PLAIN TP. STARK CO. OHIO.



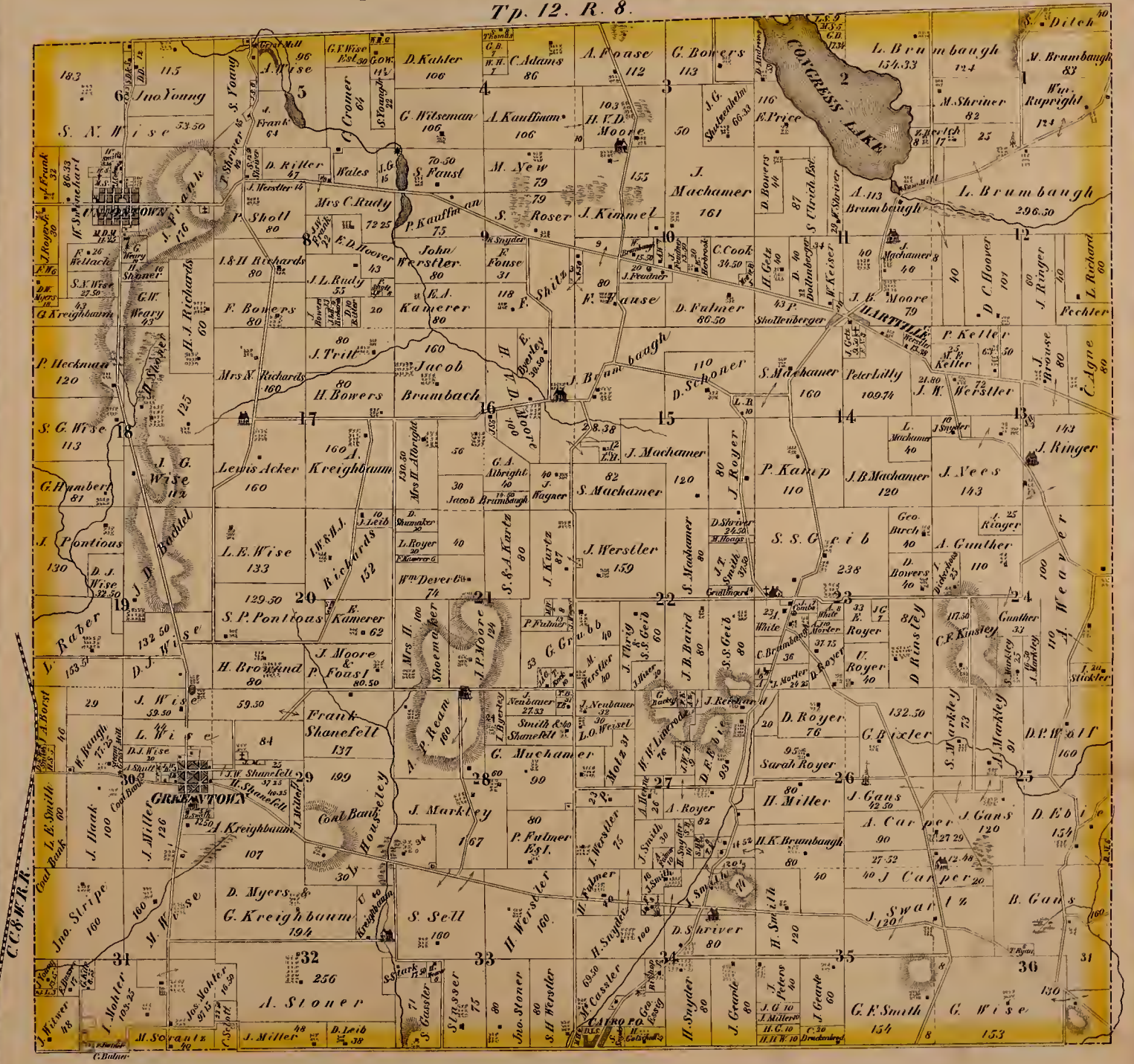


RES. OF JOSIAH CORRELL. SEC. 16 PLAIN TP.



# MAP OF LAKE TOWNSHIP

Tp. 12. R. 8.







RES. OF JEROME CREVOSIER.  
LOUISVILLE, NIMISHILLEN TP.



RES. OF LEONARD RABER.  
LAKE TP. STARK CO. OHIO.



THE GREENTOWN COAL & MINING COMPANY'S WORKS. BORST, SMITH & HERSHEY.  
GREENTOWN, STARK CO. OHIO.





RES. & STOCK OF JACOB SCHWARTZ.  
 LAKE TR. STARK CO. O.



# MAP OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Tp. 11. R. 9.



Drawn by H. C. Chester





RES. OF J. L. WICKERSHAM.  
LIMAVILLE TP. STARK CO. O.



RES. OF HENRY SCHOLDER.  
JACKSON TP. STARK CO. OHIO

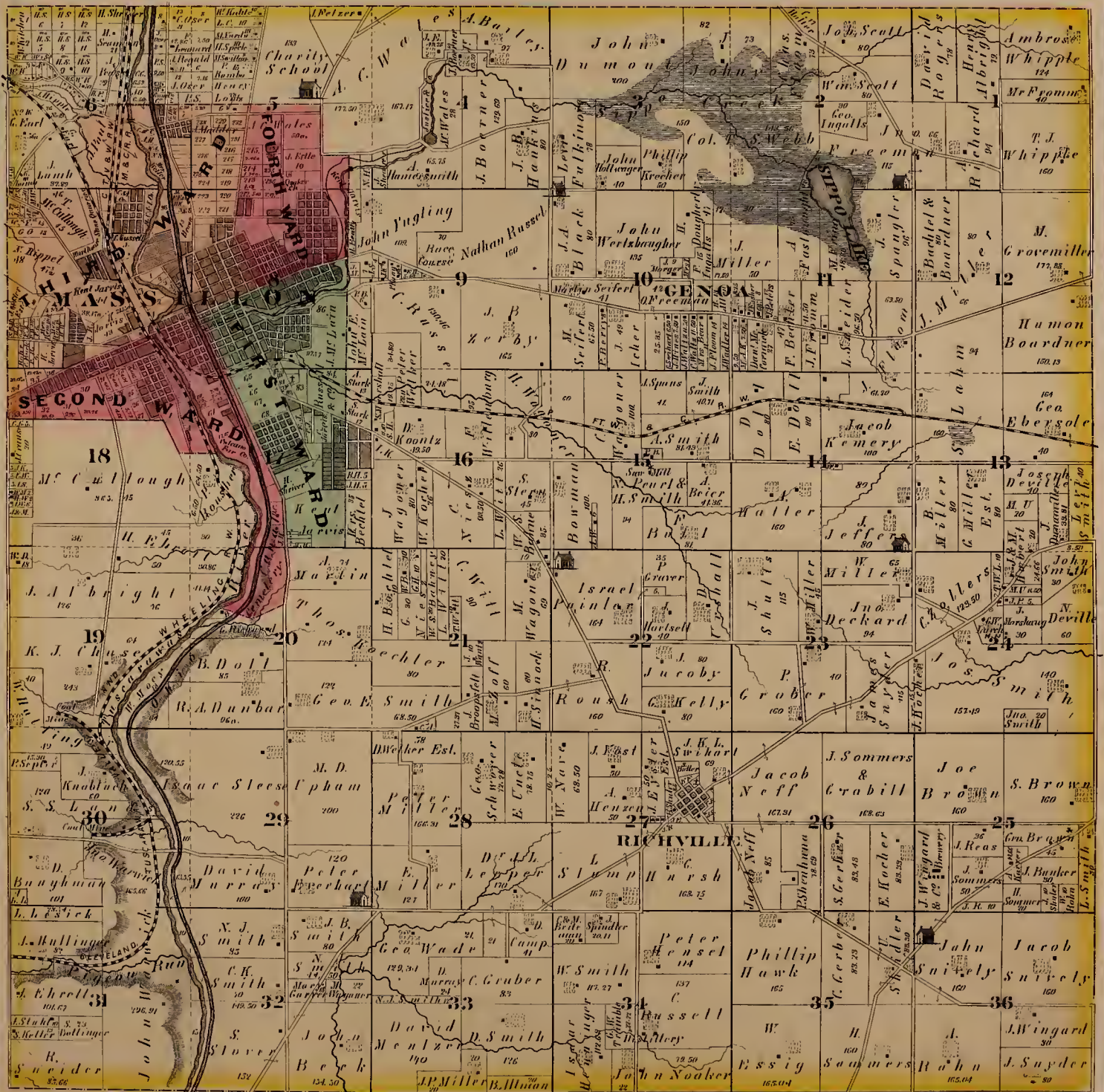


RES. OF JOEL TREESH.  
JACKSON TP. STARK CO. O.



# MAP OF PERRY TOWNSHIP

## TOWN 10 RANGE 9



Compiled by Cyrus Wheelock.





Q. W. REEVES, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE, ALSO DEALER IN SCOTCH GRANITE,  
NO. 37, 39, 41, 43, & 45 MILL ST. (OFFICE, NO. 41) MASSILLON, OHIO.



AMERICAN HOUSE.  
MASSILLON, OHIO.





RES. OF GEORGE HARSH.  
PROSPECT ST. MASSILLON, OHIO.

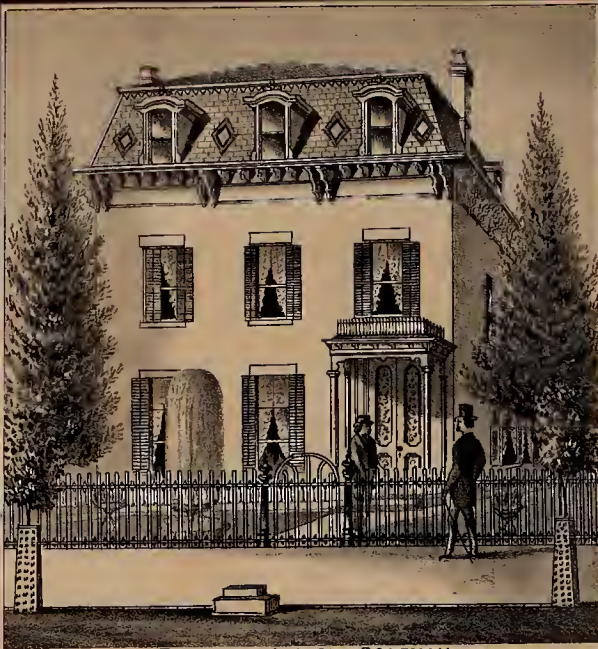


STEESE RESIDENCE.  
PROSPECT ST. MASSILLON, O.



RES. OF S. HUNT.  
ERIE ST. MASSILLON, O.





RES. OF JOSEPH COLEMAN.

MAIN ST. ABOVE EAST, MASSILLON, O.  
DEALER IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE & CO. STORE IN AMERICAN HOTEL BLOCK.



RES. OF DR. A. METZ.

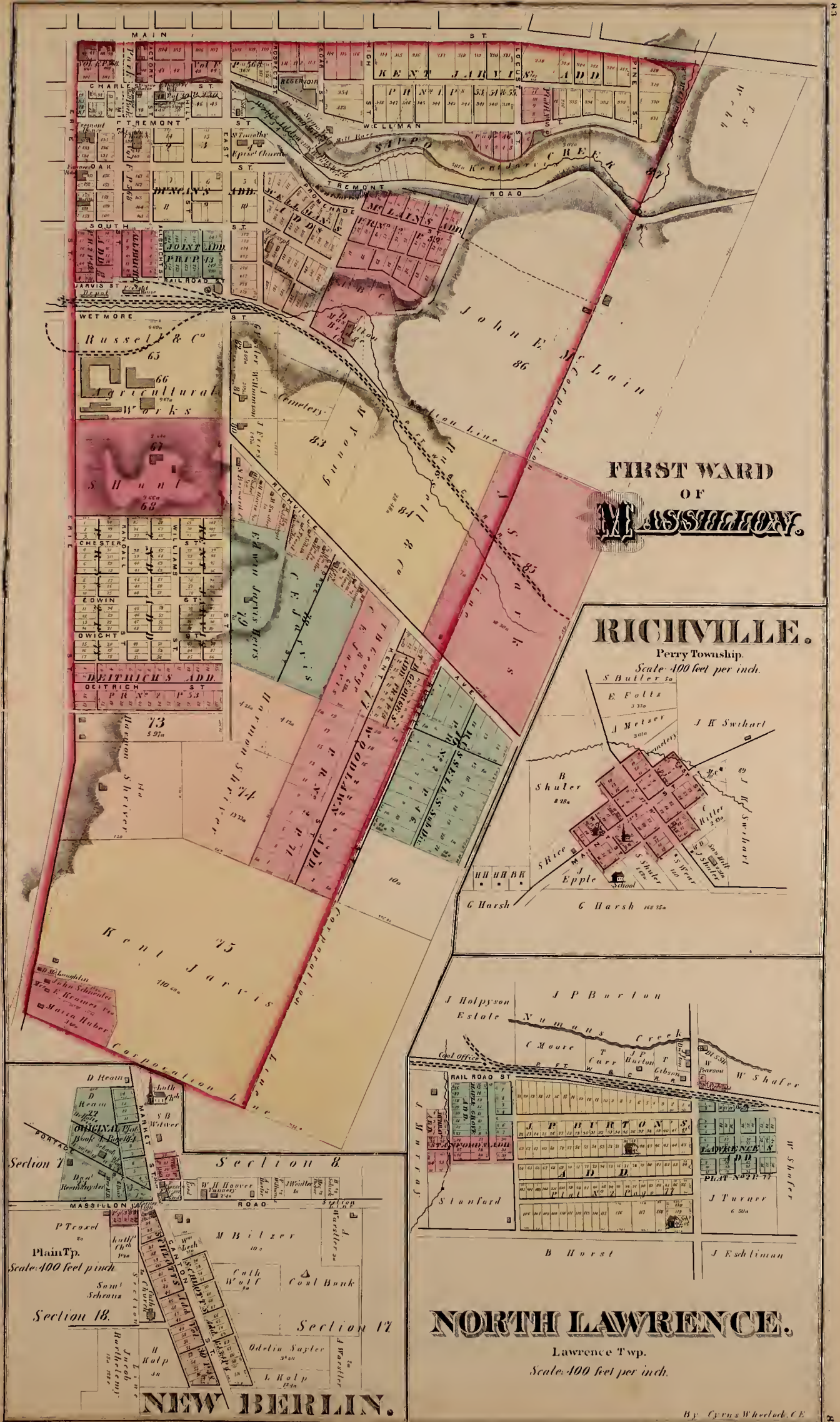
NORTH ST. MASSILLON, OHIO.



RES. OF DR. JOSEPH WATSON.

PROSPECT ST. MASSILLON, OHIO.





FIRST WARD  
OF  
**MASSILLON**

**RICHTVILLE.**  
Perry Township.

Scale: 400 feet per inch.

**NORTH LAWRENCE.**

Lawrence Twp.  
Scale: 400 feet per inch.





RES. OF GEN. KENT JARVIS.  
ERIE ST MASSILLON, OHIO.



JARVIS BLOCK.  
MASSILLON, OHIO.



RES. OF HARMON SHRIVER.  
ERIE ST MASSILLON, OHIO.





RES. OF JOHN E. MC LAIN.  
COR. OF PLUM & HULL STS. MASSILLON O.



RES. OF THOS S. WEBB.  
MAIN ST. MASSILLON, OHIO.



RES. OF N. S. RUSSELL.  
COR. OF PROSPECT & NORTH STS. MASSILLON O.

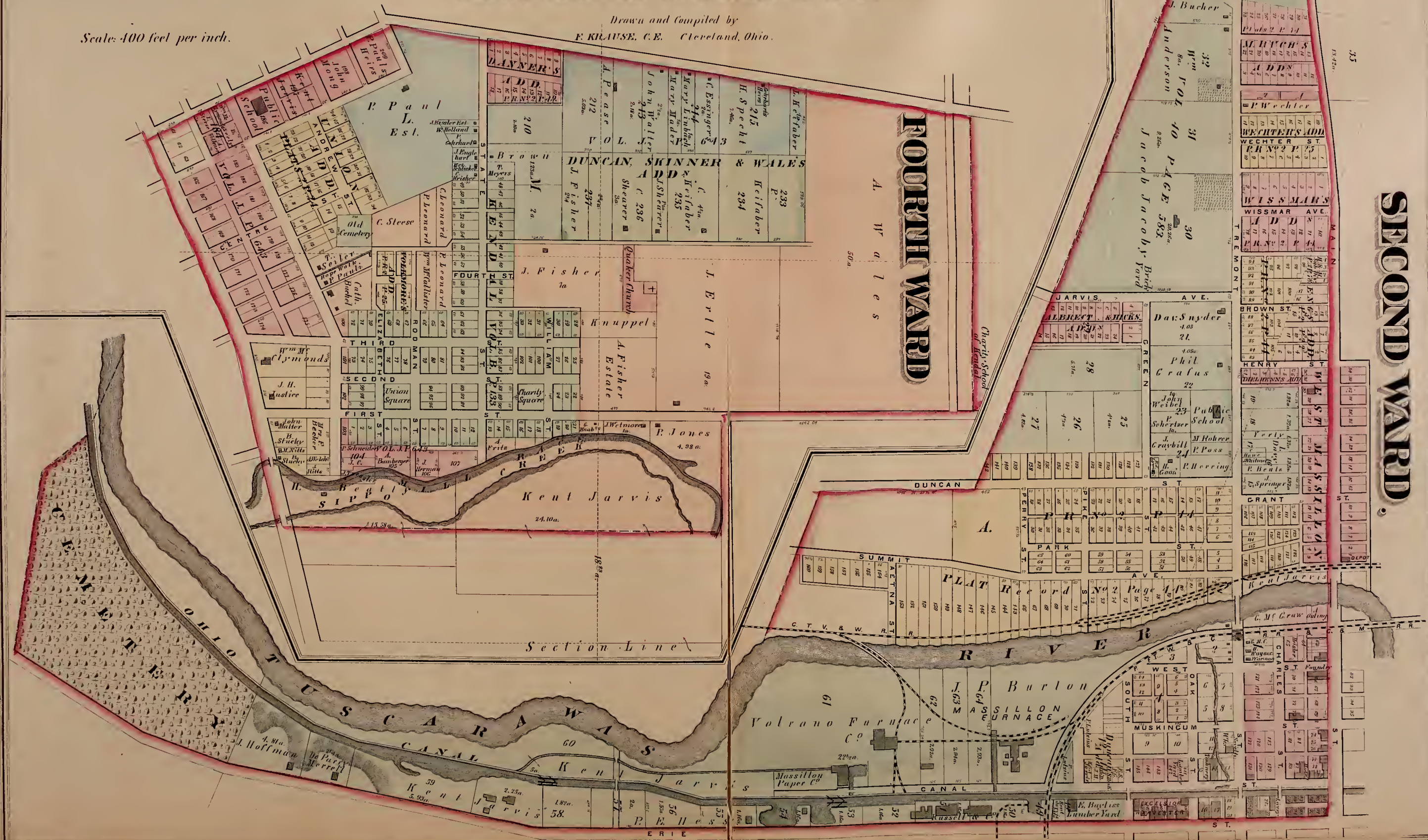


GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK,  
McCLYMONDS & ALBRIGHT,  
MASSILLON, OHIO.

# FOURTH WARD OF MASSILLON.

Drawn and Compiled by  
F. KRAUSE, C.E. Cleveland, Ohio.

Scale: 100 feet per inch.







FARM OF S. A. CONRAD.  
JACKSON TWP. STARK CO. O. (5 MILES N. OF MASSILLON)



RES. OF S. A. CONRAD.  
MAIN ST. MASSILLON, OHIO.







# THIRD WARD OF MASSILLON, OHIO.

Drawn and Compiled by  
F. KRAUSE, C.E. - Cleveland, Ohio.











RES. OF MRS. AMELIA E. POCOCK. PROSPECT ST. MASSILLON, OHIO.



RES. OF FERDINAND RUCHTI. COR. OF MAIN & GRANT ST. WEST MASSILLON, O.



RES. OF C. N. OBERLIN. COR. OF MAIN & EAST ST. MASSILLON, OHIO.



RES. OF S. C. BOWMAN. MILL ST. MASSILLON, OHIO.



RES. OF SYLVANUS BUCKIUS. COR. OF MAIN & CEDAR ST. MASSILLON, OHIO.





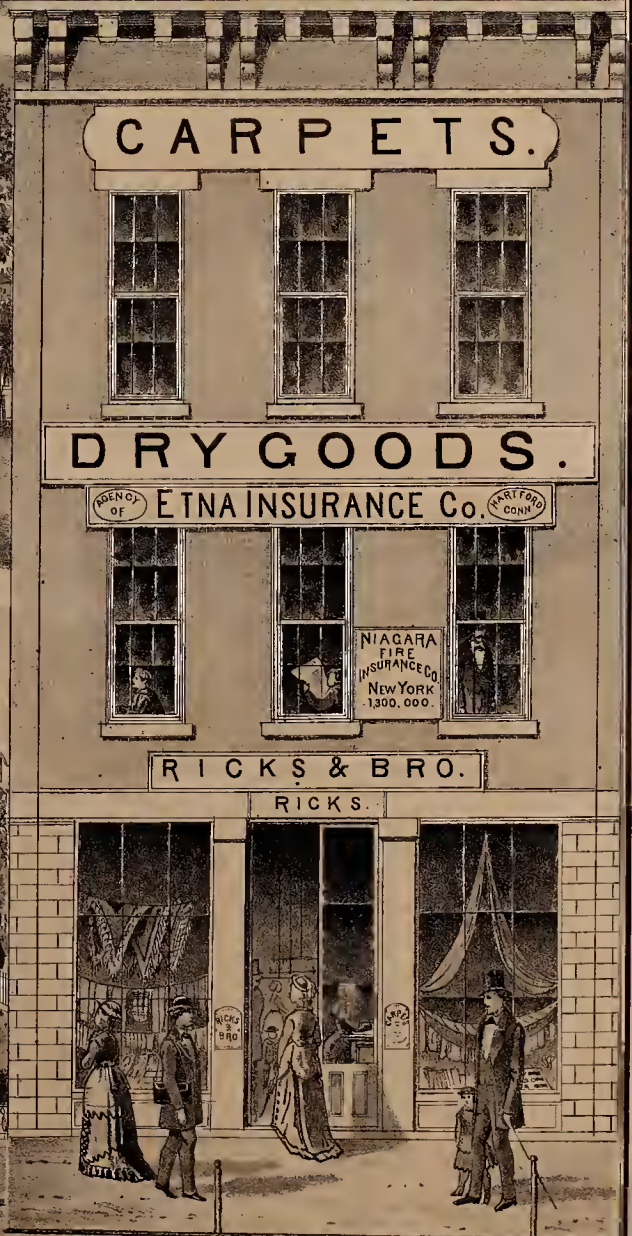
RUSSELL & CO'S. AGRICULTURAL WORKS.  
MASSILLON, OHIO.



RES. OF EDWARD KACHLER.  
COR. OF TREMONT & EAST STS. MASSILLON, OHIO.



RES. OF JAMES BAYLISS.  
ERECTED IN 1820. NORTH SIDE OF MAIN ST. MASSILLON, OHIO.



FOR THE INSPECTION OF ALL.  
A LARGE & COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS EMBRACING ALL THE LATEST  
STYLES. A FULL LINE OF BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, VENETIAN, RAG & HEMP CARPETS.  
OUR FACILITIES FOR THE PURCHASE OF GOODS ARE EQUAL TO ANY & AN  
EXAMINATION OF OUR PRICES WILL SATISFY EVERY ONE THAT WE CAN NOT  
BE UNDERSOLD.  
RICKS & BRO. MAIN ST. MASSILLON, OHIO.





RES. OF J. P. BURTON.  
CORNER OF MAIN & PROSPECT STS. MASSILLON, O.



OPERA HOUSE.  
MASSILLON OHIO.



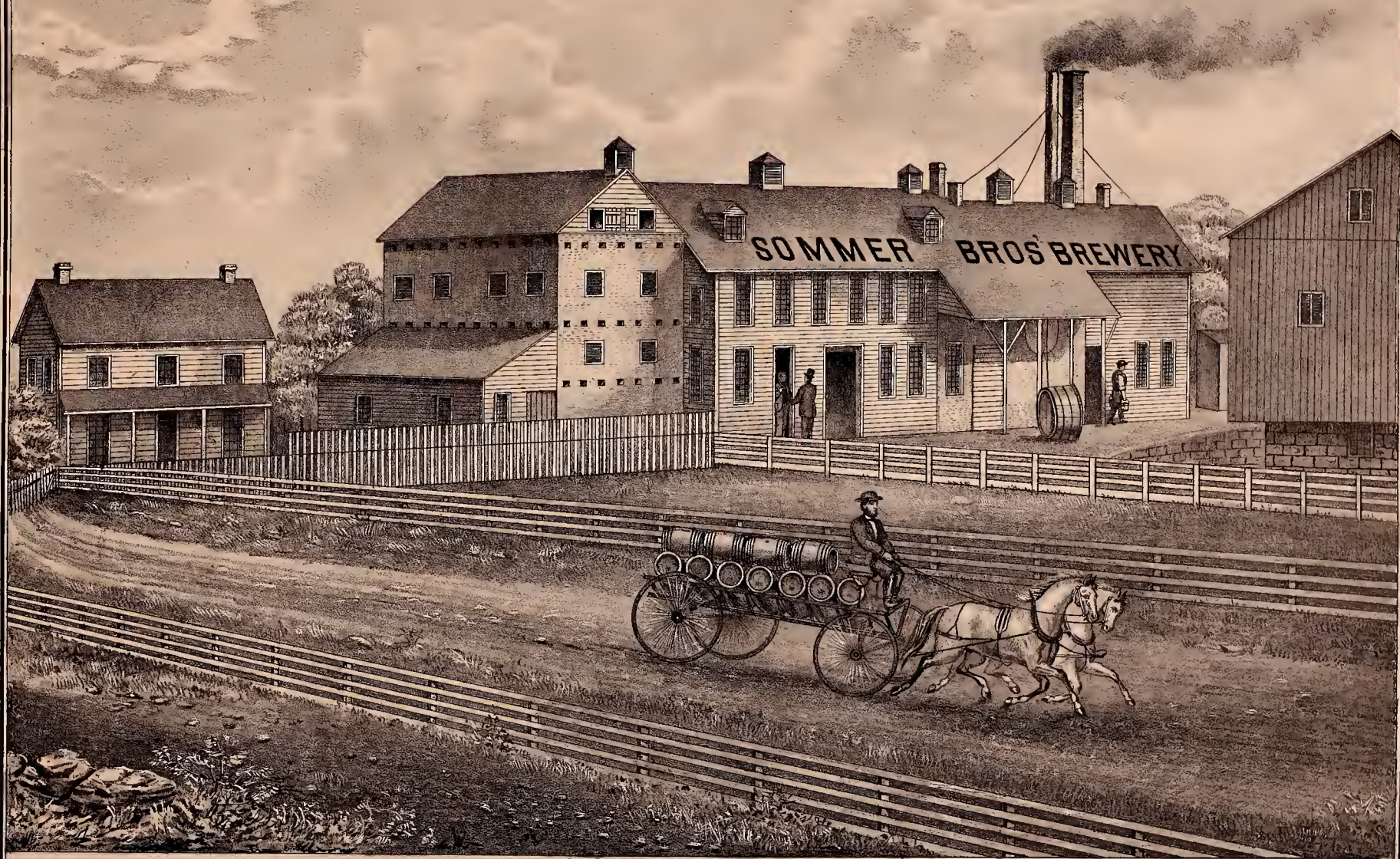


RES. OF THOMAS MC.CULLOUGH. COR. OF MAIN & HIGH ST.<sup>S</sup> MASSILLON, OHIO.



PROSPECT HILL FRUIT FARM, AND RES. OF L. STUMP. FERRY TP. STARK CO. OHIO.





C. SOMMER & BROS. BREWERY.  
PERRY TP. STARK CO. OHIO.



# MAGNOLIA.

Sandy Township.  
Scale: 400 feet to 1 inch.



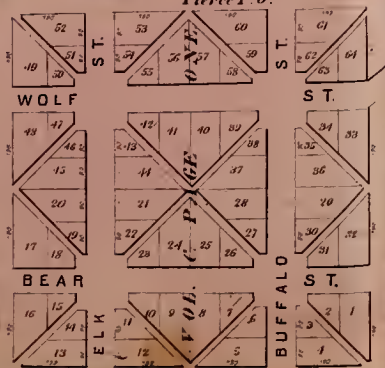
# NAVARRA.

Bethlehem Township  
Scale: 400 feet to 1 inch.



# Sparta.

Pike Township.  
Scale: 300 feet to 1 inch.  
Pierce P. O.





# MAP OF BETHEL TOWNSHIP

TOWN 2 RANGE 2







RES. OF PATRICK MCCORMICK.  
BETHLEHEM TP. STARK CO. O.



D. MENTZER'S STORE  
NAVARRE BETHLEHEM TP. STARK CO. O.



RES. OF H. D. BROWN.  
BETHLEHEM TP. STARK CO. O.



# BEACH CITY AND BARR'S MILLS

*Sugar Creek Tp.  
Scale 300 ft per Inch.*

*J. M. Shetler*



# WILMOT

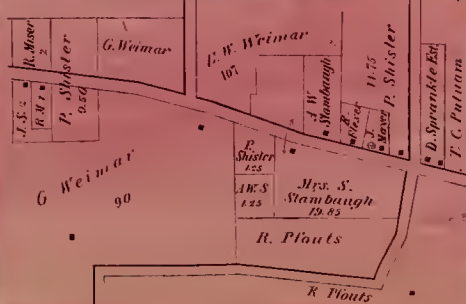
*Sugar Creek Tp.*  
*Scale 300 ft. to the inch.*

C. &amp; D. B. Wyandt



# PLAINSBURG

*Sugar Creek Tp Scale 60 poles to the Inch.*



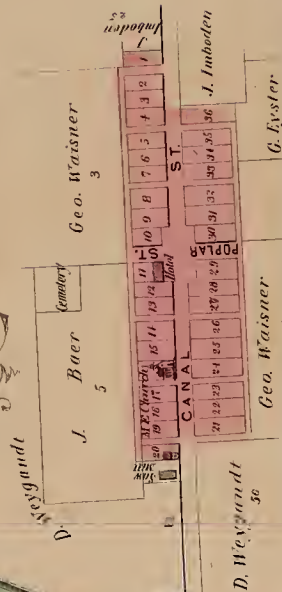
J. V. S. T. U. S.

Sugar Creek Tp.  
Scale 300 ft. per inch

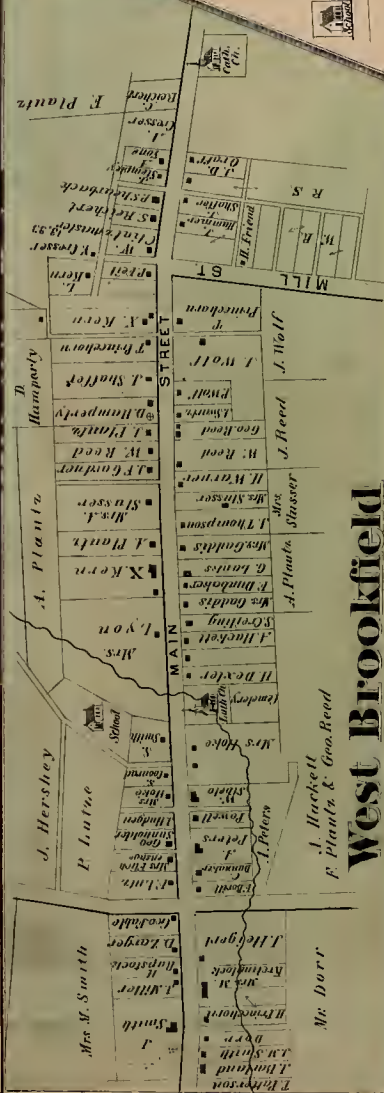


**Greenville**  
Tuscarawas Tp.

*Muscara was. Tp.*



# West Brookfield







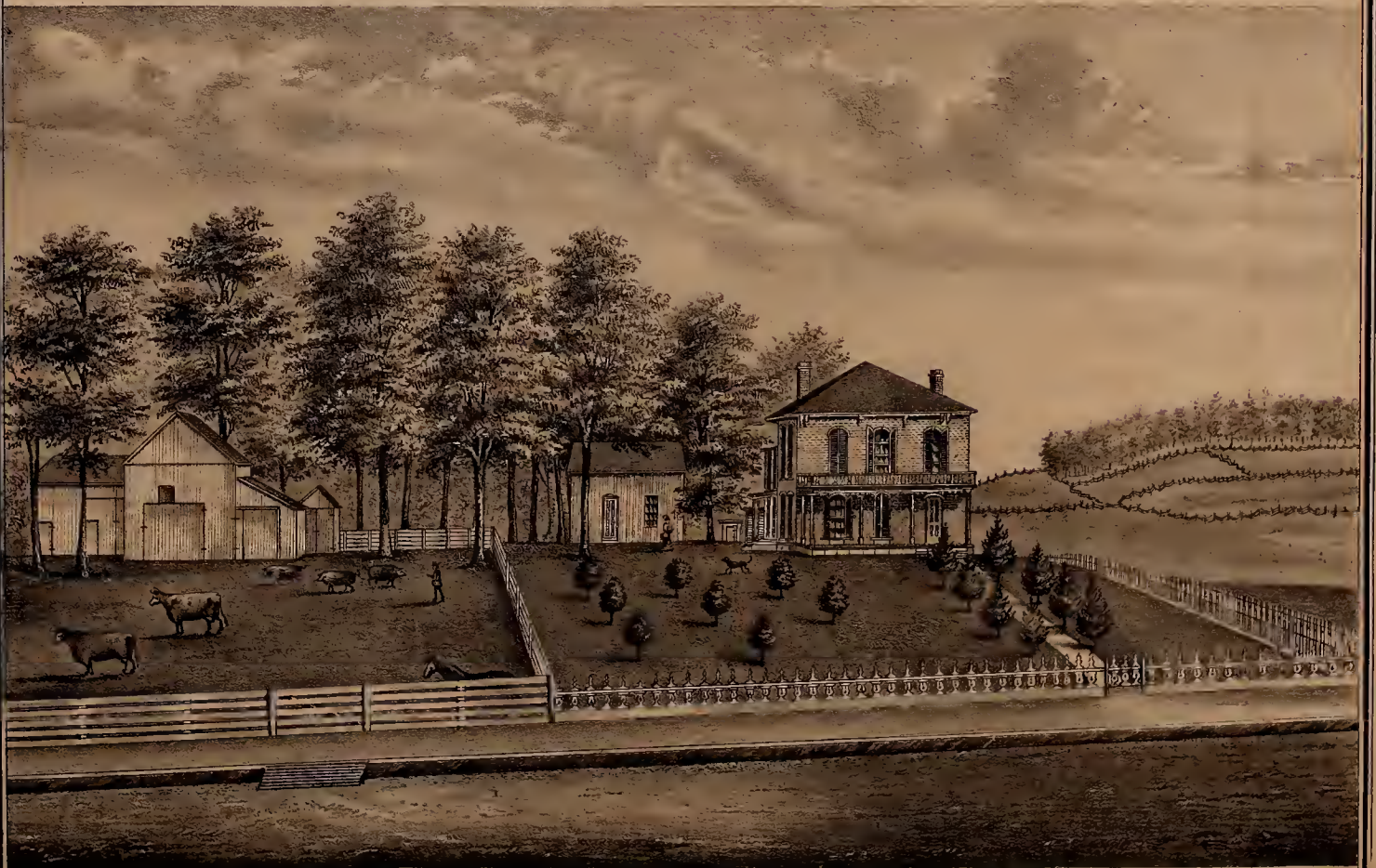




*Lydia Shetler*



*John M. Shetler*



RES. OF J. M. SHETLER.  
BEACH CITY, SUGAR CREEK TP. STARK CO.





*J. M. Trubey*

MR. TRUBEY is a resident of the Township of Sugar Creek, and has been a resident of that township during the past fifty-two years. He was born May 1, 1820, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. His father, Jacob Trubey, came from Pennsylvania in 1823, and purchased of Jacob Grounds the farm now occupied by Mr. Trubey. Mr. Grounds was the first settler and this property the first improved in the township. March 31, 1835, Jacob Trubey died, leaving a family, consisting of the widow and three children, dependent upon what support could be obtained from a new farm in a new country. At this time, Jacob M.—a youth of fourteen years—found himself the main support of the family, and with little to do it with. They were poor, but Jacob managed the land so that he was enabled to take care of the others, and possesses now one of



RES. OF J. M. TRUBEY.  
SUGAR CREEK TP. STARK CO. O.

the best farms in the township and enjoying a competency. December 12, 1844, Mr. Trubey was united in marriage with Eliza Swan, who died June 7, 1858. Afterwards, December 12, 1858, Mr. Trubey was married to Elizabeth Pherson, his present wife. By his first marriage Mr. Trubey became the father of eight children, and by the second union, of seven. Of the fifteen children, eleven are now living; three children of the first marriage and one of the second being dead. Squire Trubey has been for many years one of the most prominent and respected men in the vicinity in which he resides, and from the time he was twenty-one years of age has received the approval and favor of his neighbors, in the way of public office. The Squire has been County Commissioner; also Justice of the Peace for fifteen successive years.



RES. OF W. M. JOHNSTON.  
WILMOT SUGAR CREEK TP. STARK CO. O.



AGRICULTURAL WORKS OF PUTMAN JOHNSTON & CO.  
MANUFACTURES OF SEPARATION & HORSE POWERS, EXCELSIOR REAPER & MOWER, EXCELSIOR HAY RAKE, LEE'S LIGHTENING, FODDER CUTTER, PLOWS AND POINTS. WILMOT, STARK CO. O.





RES. OF JOHN BALTZLY, BEACH CITY SUGAR TP. STARK CO. O.



RES. OF GABRIEL POTMAN, SUGAR CREEK TP. STARK CO. O.



RES. OF C. AND D.B. WYANDT, WILMOT SUGAR CREEK TP. STARK CO. O.



# MAP OF TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP

## TOWN 12-RANGE 10



Compiled by Cyrus Wheelock



This is a detailed historical map of the Youngstown, Ohio area, specifically Township L. R. 10. The map is oriented with North at the top. It shows a grid of numbered sections (1-36) and various landowners' names, including J. W. Kirk, S. B. Bisker, J. A. Porter, and others. The Youngstown River is shown flowing through the center, with several bridges crossing it. The map also depicts the Youngstown Steel Works and other industrial facilities. The title 'YOUNGSTOWN' is prominently displayed in the lower right quadrant.





A. MILLER, FRUIT FARM. LAWRENCE TP. STARK CO. O.



RES. OF TIMOTHY SULLIVAN. CANAL FULTON, STARK CO. O.

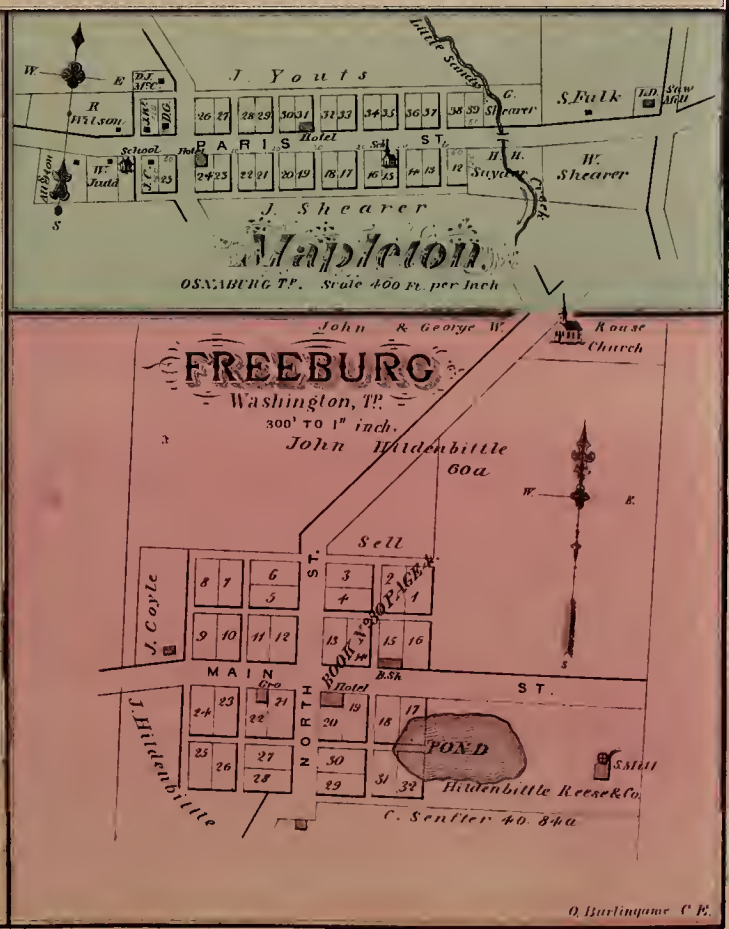
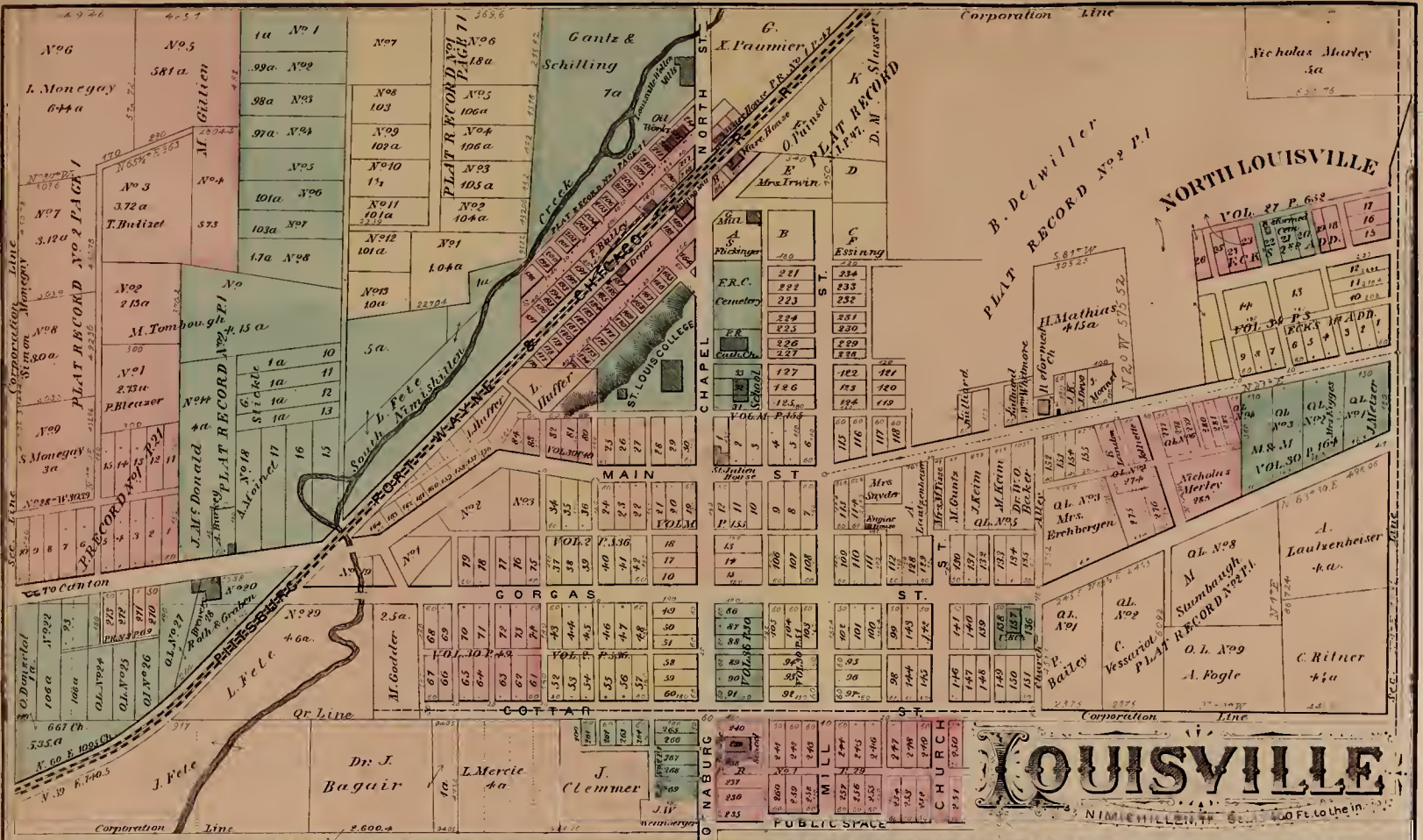


**CANAL FULTON**  
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP  
Sea Level 100 Ft. per Inch

Drawn & Compiled by F. Krause C.E.  
Cleveland, O.

The map shows the town of Canal Fulton, Lawrence Township, Ohio, situated along the river. The town is divided into blocks by streets including Main, Market, and High. Numerous lots are shown, many of which are labeled with owner names and lot numbers. The river flows through the town, and a bridge is visible crossing it. The map is oriented with the river at the top. The title 'CANAL FULTON' is prominently displayed in a decorative font at the top left, with 'LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP' and 'Sea Level 100 Ft. per Inch' below it. The map is drawn and compiled by F. Krause C.E., Cleveland, O.







20	21	22	40	41	42
16	17	18			

S. T.

16	17	18	46	47	48
			N <sup>o</sup> 35		

53	54	55	P. 114	unpl.	
			48		49















**F. A. CLARK,**  
 Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, Wall Paper, Books, etc.,  
**ALLIANCE, OHIO.**

**SIMON JOHNSON & SON,**  
REPRESENT THE VERY BEST  
**CASH AND MUTUAL**  
 Fire Insurance Companies,  
ALSO,  
*TRAVELERS' ACCIDENT, OF HARTFORD.*  
OFFICE,  
 Two doors west of Post-Office, Alliance, Ohio.  
**S. JOHNSON & SON.**

**J. L. ROBERTSON,**  
*GENERAL AGENT OF STARK COUNTY*  
FOR THE

**CELEBRATED**  
 Boswell Heaters,  
 THE FINEST THING YET INVENTED.

**Alliance Telegraph,**  
 PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

**\$1.50 per Year,**

*McKEE & VANDERKAR.*

All descriptions of Job Work neatly and promptly done.

**MYER BLOCK, MAIN STREET,**

**ALLIANCE, OHIO.**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

**BOOK, STATIONERY,**

**WALL PAPER,**

AND

**Window Shade Rooms,**

*OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.*

**LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTY!**

**Book Department.**

School and College Text-Books. Law and Medical Works. All  
 the late Miscellaneous, Sunday-School Libra-  
 ries, and Singing Books.

**STATIONERY.**

Wall Paper and Window Shades,

Every kind, from Cheapest to Finest, all at **LOWEST PRICES.**  
 Churches and Halls decorated.

**PICTURE FRAMES AND WINDOW CORNICES**

Made to order and put up.

**ALL GOODS AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.**

Books Mailed Free on receipt of retail price.

**W. B. PERKINS & CO.**

**First National Bank,**  
 OF ALLIANCE, OHIO.

**Officers:**

*JNO. ATWELL, President. P. H. BARR, Vice-Pres't.*  
*H. C. ELLISON, Cashier.*

**Director:**

*M. C. PENNOCK, RICHARD LEE, JNO. ATWELL,*  
*F. O. CARR, P. H. BARR, N. L. WANN,*  
*WM. STALLCUP, WM. MILLER, H. C. ELLISON.*

Collections made at all points, and remitted for promptly.  
 Business respectfully solicited.

**H. C. ELLISON, Cashier.**

**J. P. ZAISER,**

LIMAVILLE, OHIO,

DEALER IN

**Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware,**

**MEDICINES,**

*HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,*

**READY-MADE CLOTHING, ETC.**

Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible  
 here to enumerate, and all sold at moderate prices.

**JOHNSON & CO.,**  
**Pharmacists,**

**EAGLE BLOCK,**

**OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE,**

**CANTON, OHIO,**

DEALERS IN

**PURE DRUGS,**

**CHEMICALS,**

**Extra Fine Toilet Articles,**

**PERFUMERY,**

**CIGARS, ETC.**

**E. T. GOUCHER, M.D.,**

**OFFICE,**

**Steel Block, Main Street,**

**ALLIANCE, OHIO,**

*General Practitioner.*

**SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.**

Office Hours, 8 to 9 A.M. and 1 to 2 P.M.

*TERMS CASH FOR PRESCRIPTIONS, AT OFFICE.*

**ERNST & BRO.,**

**UNION**

**LIVERY STABLE,**

**FIFTH STREET,**

**CANTON, OHIO.**

*First-class Turnouts at Reasonable Prices.*

**OUR MOTTO IS TO PLEASE OUR PATRONS.**

**ESTABLISHED IN 1858.**

**J. A. MEYER,**

DEALER IN

**Watches, Fine Jewelry**

AND

**DIAMONDS,**

**CANTON - - OHIO.**

**P. H. BARR,**

**DRUGGIST,**

**ALLIANCE, OHIO.**

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

**Perfumery and Toilet Articles**

ALWAYS ON HAND.

**HAINES & GODDARD,**

**Photographers**

AND

**VIEW ARTISTS,**

**STUDIO, MAIN STREET, ALLIANCE, OHIO.**



# BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF THE

## CITIES AND VILLAGES OF STARK COUNTY,

GIVING NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS OF BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

### CANTON.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Allen, Ira M.	Aldine Press Works	S. Market St.	1842	New York.	Lantz, J. C.	Carpenter and contractor	Cherry St.	1863	Maryland.
Alexander, H. D.	Horse-shoeing and carriage ironing.	Cor. Walnut & 5th.	1861	Pennsylvania.	Little, Frank	Groceries and provisions.	85 E. Tuscarawas.	1874	Ohio.
Berthelot, Fr.	Pastor St. John's Catholic Church.	Plum and North St.	1868	Michigan.	Munshower, J.	Blacksmith.	Walnut St.	1862	"
Biechele, Jos.	Soap manufacturer.	Walnut St.	1861	Germany.	Miller, Jacob.	Superintendent, C. Aultman & Co.	S. Market St.	1827	"
Boyer, J. W.	Saw maker.	Poplar St.	1871	Kentucky.	McGregor, A.	Stark County Democrat.	S. Walnut St.	1842	Scotland.
Ballard, J. F.	Blacksmith.	Market St.	1860	N. Hampshire.	Myers, Henry.	Hats, caps, and furnishing goods.	Eagle Block.	1872	England.
Ballard, A. W.	Foreman in knife works.	141 Market St.	1868	Massachusetts.	Mason, Samuel.	Cutlery works.	"	1872	"
Bates, A. A.	Freight agent.	S. Market St.	1861	"	McCutcheon, A. T.	Insurance agent.	28 Liberty St.	1863	Ohio.
Butty, L. M.	Manufacturer of fodder cutters.	8th St.	1859	Vermont.	Myers, Isadore.	Canton steel works.	Ogden House.	1874	Pennsylvania.
Benskin, F. J.	Manuf. and dlr. in lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc.	High St.	1840	England.	Myers, H. H.	Lumber dealer.	8th and Poplar Sts.	1811	Ohio.
Berg, William.	Wagons and carriages.	Market St.	1851	Ohio.	Morris, E. H.	Pattern maker.	Walnut St.	1870	Pennsylvania.
Becherer, Samuel.	Restaurant.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1874	Pennsylvania.	McClure, L. L.	Foreman in Russell's works.	S. Cherry St.	1854	"
Buchanan, Chas.	Carpenter.	Cor. 4th & Cherry.	1867	Ohio.	Mertz, F.	Stove maker and boot and shoe store.	Tuscarawas St.	1837	"
Biechele, L. & Bro.	Hardware merchants.	2d St.	1858	Germany.	Manz, J. & Sons.	Plumbers, st'm & gas-pipe fitters, pumps repaired and put up.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1855	Germany.
Buckius, A. R.	Tinner.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1847	"	McCrea, J. B.	Dealer in furniture, and undertaking.	"	1874	"
Beard, Harmon.	Butcher.	City.	1842	Ohio.	McKinley, William	Attorney-at-law.	"	"	"
Barker, Thomas.	Cutlery works.	204 Tuscarawas St.	1870	Pennsylvania.	Norris, J. W.	Safe and lock works.	S. Market St.	1866	Ohio.
Barth, George.	Groceries and provisions.	Ohio.	1872	England.	Nichols, J. H.	Machinist.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1872	Massachusetts.
Balou, L. M.	Hotel.	S. Market St.	1874	Massachusetts.	Nutt, Wm. W.	Foreman in knife works.	123 S. Poplar St.	1863	England.
Bascom, W. T.	Editor Repository.	W. Tuscarawas St.	1874	Vermont.	Nye, C. N.	Druggist.	"	"	"
Ballard, Fast & Co.	Manufacturers.	Walnut St.	1864	Ohio.	Oberly, C. & Son.	Saloon and restaurant.	S. Market St.	1849	Switzerland.
Conneford, A.	Foreman in knife works.	West 5th St.	1868	Ireland.	Oweney, F. X.	Butcher.	Tuscarawas St.	1873	N. Hampshire.
Cook, Augustus.	Carpet layer, with Palmer & Stull.	Market St.	1863	New York.	Page, E. W.	County clerk.	St. Cloud St.	1857	Massachusetts.
Cook, J. M.	Express agent.	Cor. 9th & Walnut.	1844	Ohio.	Palmer, J. O.	Carpets and paper-hangings.	N. Poplar St.	1837	New York.
Cooklin, S. A.	Physician and surgeon.	S. Market St.	1873	Pennsylvania.	Perkins, W. B. & Co.	Booksellers.	W. Tuscarawas St.	1869	Massachusetts.
Cool, R. B.	Druggist.	109 S. Market St.	1857	"	Phillips, T. H.	Physician.	S. Poplar St.	1869	Pennsylvania.
Christy, Chas.	Blacksmith and livery stable.	"	1857	Germany.	Portman, E. O.	"	Walnut & Tuscarawas.	1872	Pennsylvania.
Campbell, James.	Contractor and builder.	83 "	1842	Ohio.	Peters, William.	Spring maker.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1873	Pennsylvania.
Corey, Frank.	Author.	127 "	1874	N. Hampshire.	Farry, John.	Grocer.	S. Market St.	1874	Wales.
Choffin, Justin.	Restaurant.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1867	France.	Pish, R.	Restaurateur.	Cherry St.	1871	Switzerland.
Choffin, Celestin.	Spring maker.	Cherry St.	1857	"	Preyor, Hugo.	Stark County Zeitung.	W. 5th St.	1872	Germany.
Cook, Henry.	Civil engineer and surveyor.	"	1856	Ohio.	Roemhild, Peter.	Carpenter.	Plum St.	1860	"
Cavnah, H. A.	Lumber dealer.	151 E. Tuscarawas.	1844	"	Rueber, John.	Notary public, insurance agent, agent European steamship lines.	4th St.	1858	Switzerland.
Dimes, William.	Stone contractor.	Charles & Walnut.	1872	"	Ruhlman, M.	Manufacturer and dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods.	13 Market St.	1851	Prussia.
Dannemiller, B. & Sons.	Wholesale grocers.	N. Mkt. & E. Tus.	1830	France.	Rose, Frank.	Saw maker.	Market St.	1871	Michigan.
Dunoulin, J. H.	Book-keeper, soap works.	N. Plum St.	1861	Germany.	Rigler, Joseph.	Police.	Cherry St.	1836	Ohio.
Donne, R. H.	Pattern and model maker.	150 E. Tuscarawas.	1861	Connecticut.	Rhinehart, William.	Machinist.	"	1865	Maryland.
Doane, O. H.	Engineer.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1871	"	Russell, C. & Co.	Manufacturers reapers and mowers.	Mulberry St.	1870	Ohio.
Davis, Z. M. & Co.	Snow-flake Flouring Mills.	"	1853	Pennsylvania.	Reemsnyder, Elias.	Carpenter.	125 S. Market St.	1867	Pennsylvania.
Dubinden, Jacob.	Groceries and provisions.	152 S. Market St.	1868	Switzerland.	Rastetter, August.	Shoemaker.	Cherry St.	1854	Germany.
Dehn, Frank.	Mason.	5th St.	1872	Ohio.	Rothacker, A. L.	Proprietor Ogden House.	Ogden House.	1857	Ohio.
Ely, E. D.	Fancy goods.	S. Market St.	1866	New York.	Roy, Henry.	Miller.	7th St.	1873	Pennsylvania.
Eden, J. M.	Livery, feed, and sale stable.	5th St.	1867	"	Rank, David.	"	105 8th St.	1873	"
Erb, J. H.	Dealer in flour and feed.	"	1868	Pennsylvania.	Roper, C. E.	Machinist.	"	1865	Massachusetts.
Frank, C. N.	"	"	"	"	Renick, B. F. & Co.	Aldine Printing-Press Works.	Mulberry St.	1872	Ohio.
Folsom, G. B.	Livery.	Cherry St.	1870	New York.	Royer, L. S.	Merchant tailor.	Market St.	1867	Pennsylvania.
Fessler, Geo. J.	County treasurer.	N. Poplar St.	1848	Pennsylvania.	Rufinader, C. L.	Deputy postmaster.	N. Poplar St.	1850	"
Fleischer, John.	Engineer, Bucher, Gibbs & Co.	Plum St.	1849	Germany.	Richards, J. C.	Boot and shoe merchant.	N. Market St.	1841	New York.
Freyman, E.	Shoemaker.	"	1873	"	Shields, R. S.	Attorney-at-law.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1845	New York.
Gibb, A.	Painter.	"	1864	Pennsylvania.	Saxton, J. A. & Co.	Bankers.	S. Market St.	1870	New Jersey.
Garauz, Henry.	Farmer.	Market St.	1854	Switzerland.	Stall, W. L.	Carpet rooms.	"	1872	"
Geiger, C. J.	Druggist.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1819	Germany.	Schaefer, Louis.	Attorney-at-law.	N. Market St.	1830	France.
Geotting, H. H.	St. Cloud Hotel.	W. Tuscarawas St.	1859	"	Saxton, T. W.	Publisher Canton Repository.	S. Poplar St.	1841	Ohio.
Grant, H. K.	Foreman in Gibbs & Co.'s plow works.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1867	Pennsylvania.	Shaffer, H. D.	Postmaster.	Market St.	1865	Pennsylvania.
Grossinger & Wal-	Manufacturers of sash, doors, and blinds.	"	1869	Ohio.	Showacker, G.	Tanner.	36 Tuscarawas St.	1867	Germany.
lace.	"	"	1840	Pennsylvania.	Sponhauser, A.	Canton House.	105 S. Market St.	1873	Ohio.
Herbst, Eliza.	"	7th St.	1840	"	Schanfle, John.	Cooper.	4th St.	1858	Germany.
Hiles, G. L.	Foreman in knife works.	Market St.	1872	"	Stabler, D. W.	Contractor.	Rowland.	"	"
Hany, John.	"	Spring St.	1832	Ohio.	Shanafelt, Harrison	Foreman in C. Russell's works.	S. Poplar St.	1837	Ohio.
Hane, F. B.	Leather dealer.	19 E. Tuscarawas.	1843	"	Schott, Joseph.	"	N. Cherry St.	1847	"
Hicks, L. R.	Foreman, C. Aultman & Co.	S. Poplar St.	1861	New York.	Schneider, J. M.	Contractor and builder.	Poplar St.	1841	Bavaria.
Henry, J. W.	Shoemaker.	Tuscarawas St.	1874	Ohio.	Smith, J. W.	General sewing machine agent.	"	1844	Ohio.
Hartor Lane & Son.	Bankers.	Tuscarawas St.	1821	"	Smith, Henry.	Blacksmith.	Walnut St.	1856	Germany.
Hurberly, Joseph.	Restaurant.	Tuscarawas St.	1836	"	Thurston, H. & Son.	Bookbinders and blank-book manufacturers.	S. Market St.	1840	New York.
Heavner, Peter.	Wagon maker and carpenter.	Charles St.	1865	Pennsylvania.	Trump, H. H.	Abstracts of deeds and titles.	W. Tuscarawas St.	1840	Ohio.
Humphrey, Alvis.	Teamster.	Liberty St.	1874	Switzerland.	Vogelgesang, H. L.	Attorney-at-law.	S. Market St.	1827	New York.
Hake, Catharine.	Boarding house.	W. S. Nimsilla.	1867	Ohio.	Vogelgesang, F. C.	Livery.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1847	Germany.
Heldenbrand, A. W.	Probate judge.	C Avenue.	1885	Ohio.	Werts, H. W.	Carriage builder.	St. Cloud.	1859	Pennsylvania.
Hipp, F.	Proprietor American Hotel.	32 E. Tuscarawas.	1835	Germany.	Wise, H. A.	Attorney-at-law.	N. Market St.	1845	Ohio.
Johnston, Thomas.	Furniture dealer.	S. Market St.	1874	Pennsylvania.	Wernot, H. & Bro.	Stoves and tinware.	30 E. Tuscarawas St.	1869	"
Johnson & Co.	Pharmacists.	Eagle Block.	1874	"	Winterlin, Wm.	Carpenter.	N. Plum St.	1849	"
Jackson, L. A.	Book-keeper.	Plum St.	1870	"	Wiederich, B. F.	" and joiner.	"	1847	"
Kell, J. H.	Photographer.	N. Market St.	1871	"	Walton, R. O.	Machinist.	Cherry St.	1845	"
Keefer, David.	Cutter and tailor.	"	1842	Ohio.	Wilson, T. F.	Saw maker.	Mill St.	1872	England.
Kershaw, John P.	Merchant tailor and furnishing goods.	Plum St.	1874	England.	Wise, H. K.	Banker.	16 W. Tuscarawas.	1820	"
Kitt, A.	"	High St.	1843	Ohio.	Walker, A. B.	Physician.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1872	"
Kame, Philip.	Groceries and provisions.	185 S. Market.	1874	Germany.	Zimmerman, Jos.	Editor Staats Zeitung.	S. Market St.	1874	Germany.
Lloyd, C. H.	Blacksmith.	Penn. Ave.	1869	England.	Zimmerman, H.	Saloon.	78 S. Cherry St.	1870	Switzerland.
Leopard, Jacob.	Jewelry.	Market St.	1870	Ohio.	Zimmerman, Mart.	Blacksmith and carriage ironing.	122 S. Plum St.	1868	Ohio.
Lenker, Daniel.	Fundry.	Poplar St.	1870	Pennsylvania.					
Lesh, W. H.	Photographer.	22 N. Market St.	1874	Ohio.					
Lind, J. H.	Harness maker.	E. Tuscarawas St.	1841	"					
Lee, Ed. A.	County auditor.	N. Walnut St.	1862	Pennsylvania.					



# MASSILLON.

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NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Atwater, D. R. & Co.	General produce and grain dealers.	Prospect Street.	1833	Connecticut.	Long, William.	Grocer.	Mill Street.	1840	Germany.
Altcruse, Henry.	Grocer.	Main Street.	1844	Ohio.	Leahy, P. A.	Groceries and provisions.	Eric Street.	1856	Ohio.
Bayliss, Edwin.	Manufacturer.	Main St opp. Pros.	1835	"	Martin, A. C.	Wholesale and retail liquor dealer.	East and Jarvis Sts.	1840	"
Bayliss, James.	Farmer.	Main Street.	1827	England.	McConnell, James.	Miner.	Mill Street.	1860	Ireland.
Barton, J. P.	Manufacturer of pig-iron.	" "	1822	Pennsylvania.	McClmonds, Wm.	Cashier Union National Bank.	" "	1866	Pennsylvania.
Bucklin, S. L.	Wool merchant.	" "	1822	Ohio.	McIlroy, William.	Miner and boiler maker.	" "	1865	Canada.
Brown, J. E.	Retired.	Main and Cedar.	1803	Virginia.	Madison, O. G.	Hotel keeper.	Main Street.	1858	Vermont.
Brown, J. E.	Hardware.	Oak Street.	1835	"	Madison, M.	"	"	"	"
Brown, I. H.	Justice of the peace.	Main Street.	1834	N. Hampshire.	Metz, A.	Oculist and aurist.	North Street.	1854	Ohio.
Brown, W. F.	Clerk.	Mill Street.	1850	Ohio.	McClmonds & A.	Bankers.	Main Street.	"	"
Baltzly, Z. T.	Drugs and stationery.	Opera Block.	1859	"	McLain, C. L. & Bro.	Dry goods.	Main and Erie Sts.	1838	"
Bowman, S. C.	Hardware.	Main Street.	1844	Pennsylvania.	Nicola, F.	Jeweler.	Main Street.	1861	Germany.
Booker, John.	Farmer.	Eric Street.	1862	Ohio.	Oppenheimer, J. R.	Dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods.	" "	1896	"
Rechtel, Mrs. E.	Farmer's Hotel.	Main Street.	1827	Pennsylvania.	Oehler, Henry F.	Wholesale and retail dealer in stoves and tinware.	" "	1856	Prussia.
Castelman, Wm.	Lumber dealer (office and yard, Canal Street).	" "	1840	Ohio.	Oberlin, C. N.	Grocer.	" "	1832	"
Conrad, S. A.	Hardware merchant.	" "	1837	England.	Oller, Henry.	Tinner.	" "	1846	Germany.
Coleman, Joseph.	Livery, feed, and sale stable.	Mill and Plum.	1871	Ohio.	Ortlin, Samuel.	Manufacturer.	Eric Street.	1812	Ohio.
Conrad, J. B.	Furniture and foundry.	Main and Tremont.	1850	"	Pease, Anson.	Attorney-at-law.	Main and Erie Sts.	1836	"
Day, Taylor.	"	North Street.	1870	France.	Paul, John.	Proprietor and superintendent of stone quarry.	" "	1834	Germany.
Clements, J. S.	Painter.	Eric Street.	1868	"	Richamer, M.	Confectioner.	" "	1835	"
Dubois, William.	Merchant.	Main Street.	1829	Pennsylvania.	Richards, W. C.	Blacksmith.	North and Third.	1826	Ohio.
Dangler, J. B.	Dealer in boots and shoes, leather and findings.	" "	1834	"	Reed, Geo. F.	Retired merchant.	Main Street.	1817	Massachusetts.
Dielheim, H. C.	Merchant tailor, dealer in clothing, hats, caps, etc.	" "	1871	"	Russell, N. S.	Agricultural works.	" "	1838	"
Folger, Robt. H.	Attorney-at-law (furnishing goods, etc.	" "	1853	Pennsylvania.	Russell, C. N.	Postmaster.	Eric Street.	1842	"
Frank, M. G.	Groceries and provisions.	Mill Street.	1860	Ohio.	Ricks, C. F.	Furnace man, and superintendent of Massillon Harness makers.	E. Tremont Street.	1842	Germany.
Filly, Martin.	Milinary.	" "	1874	Germany.	Ruehti, Ferdinand.	"	" "	"	"
Fisher, Auden.	Mason.	City.	1860	"	Spangell & Kramer.	Jeweler.	Mill Street.	1853	" and N. Y.
Gleitzmann, Edw.	Engineer at coal mine.	Main Street.	1860	"	Shaufele, Louis.	"	Eric Street.	1865	"
Geis, F. W.	Wholesale & retail dealer in stoves & tinware.	" "	1871	Ohio.	Shila, F. C.	Grocer and hotel.	Eric and Charles.	1847	Ohio.
Goad, J. C. & Co.	Drugs, books, and music.	" "	1871	Ohio.	Seippel & Klein.	Proprietors of Spring Brewery.	" "	1854	Germany.
Grossey, G. C.	Dry goods and real estate.	" "	1834	Switzerland.	Scott, Wm. L.	Prospect Street.	" "	1862	"
Gris, John.	Farming.	" "	1868	Germany.	St. John, D. L.	Railroad contractor.	North Street.	1862	New York.
Hollinger, S.	Farmer.	" "	1868	Pennsylvania.	Silila, Henry.	Painter and farmer.	East and Chestnut.	"	Ohio.
Hunt, S.	President First National Bank.	Eric Street.	1837	New York.	Ulman & Cole.	Attorneys-at-law.	Main Street.	1872	"
Hoover, S. & J. J.	Editors of Massillon American.	" "	1813	Pennsylvania.	Vogt, Wm. H.	Stone contractor.	" "	1865	"
Harsh, Geo.	Retired merchant.	Prospect Street.	1813	Ohio.	Vogt, Henry.	"	" "	1860	Germany.
Hollinger, I. N.	Farming.	Main Street.	1868	"	Webb, Thos. S.	Farmer.	" "	1829	Ohio.
Ingold, M. L.	Groceries and provisions.	" "	1869	"	Welker, Joseph.	Druggist.	Prospect Street.	1863	Pennsylvania.
Jacoby, Isiah.	Stock dealer.	Mill and Chestnut.	1869	"	Welker, George.	Retired merchant.	" "	1816	Ohio.
Jarvis, Kent.	Real estate.	Eric Street.	1844	New York.	Welker & Taylor.	Editors of Massillon Independent.	Main Street.	1863	"
King, Jules.	Farmer.	Canal Street.	1862	Ohio.	Willenborg, Frank.	Butcher and drover.	" "	1840	Germany.
Knebler, Edward.	Druggist and bookseller.	East and Tremont.	1844	Germany.	Weigert, John.	Malster.	" "	"	"

# ALLIANCE.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
American, Jas.	Attorney-at-law.	Alliance.	"	"	Lamborn, L. L.	Laborer.	Main St.	1832	Pennsylvania.
Allen, Phly.	Jeweler.	Depot St.	1863	Ohio.	Marchand, C. E.	Foundry and machine shop.	Fr'don & Columbia.	1871	Virginia.
Atwell, Jno.	President First National Bank.	Mt. Union St.	1869	Ireland.	Mercer, B. F.	Pump manufacturer.	Mt. Union St.	1838	Ohio.
Bailey, F. O.	Groceries and provisions.	Arch St.	1874	Ohio.	McKee, S. G.	Editor and printer.	Main St.	1856	Pennsylvania.
Bronson, J. H.	Minister.	Main St.	1874	Pennsylvania.	Miller, A.	Groceries and provisions.	" "	1867	Ohio.
Baxter, J. C.	Proprietor of Arlington House.	S. Liberty St.	1857	Ohio.	Morgan, J. C.	Foreman of rake works.	N. Liberty St.	1842	"
Bon, J.	Mechanic.	City.	1868	"	Morgan, P. R.	Foundry and machine shop.	City.	1871	Wales.
Builey, Henry.	Blacksmith.	"	1856	Pennsylvania.	Moyer, Jas.	Carpenter and joiner.	Freedom St.	1868	Pennsylvania.
Brown, W. K.	Minister and editor.	Grant & Mt. Union.	1868	"	McKenzie, W. H.	Contractor and builder.	Main St.	1870	"
Barr, P. H.	Druggist.	Main St.	1836	Ohio.	Oyer, M. M.	Foreman in rake works.	" "	1848	"
Bereckheiser, F.	Insurance and real estate agent.	City.	1869	Germany.	Patterson, J. R.	Printer.	Arch St.	1867	Ohio.
Coates, A. W.	"Lock-lever" rake manufacturer.	"	1834	Ohio.	Pennock, T. L.	Foundry.	" "	1864	"
Cowley, Wm.	Boswell heaters.	Back St.	1873	New York.	Pennock, M. O.	"	Main St.	1862	Pennsylvania.
Coates, O. B. N.	Superintendent rake works.	Mt. Union & Ely.	1829	Ohio.	Pipit, W. C.	Attorney-at-law.	" "	1866	Ohio.
Craft, C. H.	Plasterer, ornamental.	Ely St.	1868	Virginia.	Reed, Albert.	Livery.	5th Ave.	1871	"
Davidson, I.	Physician.	Arch St.	1862	Ohio.	Robinson, J. W.	Florist and horticulturist.	Arch St.	1863	Pennsylvania.
Ellison, I. C.	Banker.	Main St.	1842	"	Rosenberry, J. F.	Jeweler.	" "	1857	Ohio.
Eisenzinner, J.	Harness maker.	" "	1853	"	Suckers, Henry.	Contractor.	Avenue.	1866	Virginia.
Evans, John.	Mechanic.	Liberty St.	1865	England.	Sandale, C.	" and builder.	Webb St.	1846	Ohio.
Gentry, John.	Proprietor Gentry House.	Main & Liberty Sts.	1852	Germany.	Sanders, T. F.	Mechanic.	City.	1863	Ohio.
Greenlee, R. C.	Marble works.	Main St.	1868	Scotland.	Spicer, N. C.	Carriage maker.	" "	1870	New Jersey.
Goncher, E. T.	Physician—chronic diseases a specialty.	" "	1867	Pennsylvania.	Stockwell, Mary A.	Retired.	Arch St.	1866	Connecticut.
Grimessey, J. W.	Carriage maker.	Liberty St.	1868	New York.	Sourbeck, G. W.	Restaurant.	Depot & Market.	1854	Pennsylvania.
Oillespie, J. W.	Pencil shaver, and editor of Alliance Review.	Main St.	"	Ohio.	Slidery, Reuben.	Livery.	Main St.	1837	Ohio.
Green, A. W.	Painter.	Walnut St.	1862	"	Steel, Caleb.	Retired.	" "	1866	Pennsylvania.
Gaskill, S. S.	Proprietor stone quarry.	Mt. Union St.	1844	"	Sutton, J. O.	Bakery and confectionery.	" "	1863	"
Horton, W. C.	Carpenter and joiner.	Patterson St.	1872	"	Sharer, J. H.	Cabinet maker and furniture.	" "	1842	Ohio.
Hester, M.	Retired.	Jefferson St.	1836	Pennsylvania.	Shreve, Henry.	Postmaster.	" "	1849	"
Hanky, H.	City bakery.	Main St.	1872	Switzerland.	Thompson, G. W.	Secretary Alliance White Lead Co.	Columbia.	1869	Pennsylvania.
Hart, W. F.	Attorney-at-law.	" "	1870	Ohio.	Temple, C. R.	Clothes renovated and colored.	Main St.	1874	Virginia.
Hills, Levi.	Mechanic.	N. Walnut St.	1856	New York.	Timens, Amos.	Retired.	Webb St.	1868	"
Haines, C. B. & Co.	Photographers.	Main St.	1866	Ohio.	Thomas, J. L.	Proprietor coal bank.	Liberty St.	1867	Wales.
Jones, Wm.	Carpenter and insurance agent.	City.	1865	"	Vincent, W. H.	Merchant.	Arch St.	1853	England.
Johnson, Z. B.	Secretary and treasurer of Alliance Rolling Mills.	Market & Freedom.	1866	England.	Weybrecht, J. T.	Contractor and builder, planing mill.	Columbia & Depot.	1859	France.
Johnson & Silvis.	Livery stable.	Liberty St.	1828	Ohio.	Whitaker, W. H.	Boot, shoe, and leather merchant.	Market St.	1868	Ohio.
Laney, Joseph.	" meat dealer.	Main St.	1874	Pennsylvania.	Wall, P. G.	"	Main St.	1869	"
Lidy, G. F.	Blacksmith.	Freedom St.	1874	"	Warren, A. O.	Clerk.	Arch St.	1870	Alabama.
		Arch St.	1873	"					

# MOUNT UNION.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Burd, E. C.	Carpenter and joiner.	Arch St.	1834	Pennsylvania.	Judd, H. E.	Livery and boarding stable.	"	1868	Ohio.
Hard, T. H.	"	Village.	1849	Ohio.	Mapes, J. G.	Dry goods and groceries.	Main St.	1864	Pennsylvania.
Chambers, Thos.	"	Arch St.	1863	Pennsylvania.	McGirr, R.	Carpenter and joiner.	"	1820	Ohio.
Dunn, Wm.	Boof and shoe maker.	"	1856	Scotland.	Porter, N. W.	Physician and surgeon.	Alliance St.	1874	Pennsylvania.
Edwards, H. Q.	Chief of police.	"	1841	Ohio.	Sneed, L. W.	Farmer and publisher.	"	1861	"
Ford, J. C.	"	"	"	"	Steffey, J. H.	Photographer.	Main St.	1867	"
Gaskill, T. B.	Carpenter and joiner.	"	1872	"	Willhart, —	Silversmith.	"	1874	"
Hartshorn, O. N.	President Mount Union College.	"	1846	"					



# TOWNSHIP PERSONALS AND DIRECTORIES

## OF

# STARK COUNTY,

GIVING NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS, ETC., IN THE YEAR 1875, WHO PATRONIZE THIS WORK.

### CANTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Barnett, J. F.	District 2	1869	Pennsylvania.	Capton	Farmer.	Niesz, Joseph.	District 1	1873	Ohio.	Canton	Market gardening.
Bachtel, Maggie.	" 1	1848	Ohio.	"	Tailoress.	Niesz, J. F.	"	1874	"	"	Teacher.
Bechtel, Abraham.	" 1	1853	"	"	Tailor.	Packer, H. R.	" 4	1874	"	"	Farmer.
Browning, O. F.	" 4	1842	"	"	Miller.	Pearson, J. M.	" 2	1854	Germany.	"	Small fruits and wine.
Bowman, J. R.	" 4	1864	"	N. Industry.	Teacher.	Pratzmann, D.	" 5	1853	Ohio.	"	Farmer.
Buhr, William.	" 4	1833	"	Canton	Farmer.	Rank, John.	" 2	1852	"	"	"
Caley, Joseph.	" 4	1872	"	"	"	Roth, J. F.	" 2	1852	"	"	"
Criswell, B. F.	" 2	1873	"	"	"	Rowland, Henry.	" 4	1844	"	"	"
Deckard, Henry.	" 4	1874	Pennsylvania.	N. Industry.	"	Richards, E. B.	" 4	1873	Pennsylvania.	N. Industry.	" and mining.
Ford, Henry.	" 7	1871	"	Canton	Butcher.	Richards, Daniel.	" 2	1848	Ohio.	Canton	"
Ginsier, John.	" 4	1872	Germany.	"	Brewer.	Rohrer, E. W.	" 1	1874	"	"	"
Griener, Otto.	" 4	1852	Ohio.	N. Industry.	Farmer.	Rohrer, D. H.	" 1	1872	Pennsylvania.	"	"
Henry, Jacob.	" 9	1871	England.	"	" and mining.	Stautler, J. E.	" 1	1872	Pennsylvania.	"	"
Hale, Charles.	" 1	1872	Pennsylvania.	Canton	"	Stautler, D. E.	" 2	1843	Ohio.	"	"
Hoffman, J. F.	" 1	1865	France.	"	"	Shock, Jacob.	" 2	1837	"	"	"
Kreibwill, Peter.	" 2	1874	"	"	Brewer.	Sponseller, David.	" 5	1872	"	"	Teacher.
Klopfenstein, Jos.	" 2	1850	"	"	Farmer.	Sponseller, J. H.	" 2	1874	Pennsylvania.	"	Miller.
Lichtenwalter, Jno.	" 4	1818	Germany.	N. Industry.	"	Staub, John.	" 1	1848	France.	"	Building and contracting.
Longbaugh, Jacob.	" 5	1874	Pennsylvania.	Canton	Millers.	Schwalm, L.	" 1	1859	Pennsylvania.	"	Tanner and farmer.
Lind, D. & Co.	" 5	1874	Ohio.	"	Miller.	Smith, Geo. E.	" 5	1868	Ohio.	"	Farmer.
Lind, L. M.	" 5	1874	"	"	"	Sprinkle, Jacob.	" 5	1874	"	"	"
Lind, Luther.	" 5	1874	"	"	"	Stover, Jock.	" 29	1874	"	"	"
Leonard, Henry.	" 4	1870	"	"	Brick maker.	Shroyer, G. A.	District 7	1871	Pennsylvania.	"	"
Leonard, Frank.	" 4	1832	"	N. Industry.	Farmer.	Shreffler, Jesse.	" 7	1872	Ohio.	"	"
Lerow, Charles.	" 4	1856	"	Canton	"	Snively, H. F.	" 7	1871	"	"	"
Miller, J. C.	" 5	1874	"	"	"	Smith, L. L.	" 1	1848	"	"	Carpenter.
Miser, W. S.	" 5	1870	Pennsylvania.	"	"	Shurlo, Michael.	" 2	1851	"	"	Farmer and stock dairy.
Maxwell, Joseph.	" 4	1869	Pennsylvania.	N. Industry.	"	Stummel, B. N.	" 7	1866	"	"	"
Miller, D. C.	" 5	1878	Ohio.	Canton	Grape growing.	Taylor, Samuel.	" 7	1866	"	"	"
Martin, Henry.	" 5	1870	"	"	Miller.	Trump, J. J.	" 7	1869	"	"	"
McMurray, Frank.	" 2	1874	"	"	" and farmer.	Van Horn, Thomas.	" 7	1869	"	"	"
Myers, George.	" 5	1841	"	"	Farmer.	Wielandt, J. A.	" 7	1853	"	"	"
Miller, D. D.	" 4	1868	Germany.	"	"	Wise, L. J.	" 4	1868	"	N. Industry.	Blacksmith.
Myers, W. H. H.	" 4	1854	Ohio.	N. Industry.	Carpenter.	Walther, Joseph.	" 4	1870	"	"	Farmer.
Montz, George.	" 6	1844	"	"	Farmer.	Yoder, Abraham.	" 3	1864	Germany.	"	"
Ney, Jacob.	" 4	1854	Ohio.	"	"	Young, George.	" 6	1861	Ohio.	Canton	"
Ney, V. L.	" 4	1854	Ohio.	"	"	Yoder, S. S.	" 4	1869	"	N. Industry.	Grocery store.
Niesz, William.	" 5	1844	"	"	"	Zerbe, Jehm.	" 4	1873	Pennsylvania.	Canton	Carpenter.
Niesz, —	" 5	1844	"	"	"	Zortman, Jesse.	" 4	1860	"	N. Industry.	Farmer.
Neidig, Joseph.	" 4	1869	"	N. Industry.	"	Zerbe, Michael.	" 4	1860	"	"	"

### PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Anstine, J. E.	Section 10	1867	Pennsylvania.	New Berlin.	Farmer.	Long, Henry	Section 28	1838	Ohio.	Canton	Farmer.
Bitzer, Michael.	" 17	1851	"	"	"	Lind, J. M.	" 21	1813	"	"	"
Bloomfield, John.	" 28	1844	Germany.	Canton	"	Lesh, Wm.	" 19	1813	Pennsylvania.	New Berlin.	"
Billor, John.	" 30	1854	Pennsylvania.	"	Superintendent poor-houses.	Loutzenheiser, Jno.	" 22	1827	Ohio.	Canton	Miller.
Croner, S. L.	" 16	1836	Ohio.	New Berlin.	Carpenter.	Lind, Samuel.	" 24	1821	Pennsylvania.	"	Farmer.
Carpenter, Israel.	" 21	1820	"	"	"	Martin, Chas.	" 24	1821	Ohio.	Mid. Branch	Laborer.
Correll, Josiah.	" 21	1828	"	"	"	Meckel, J. L.	" 8	1842	"	Canton	Farmer.
Essig, Solomon.	" 21	1828	"	"	"	Meyer, M. T.	" 17	1845	"	New Berlin.	Blacksmith.
Essig, Lewis.	" 20	1812	"	"	"	Menois, Josephine.	" 29	1838	France.	Canton	Farming.
Everhard, Philip.	" 11	1839	Pennsylvania.	"	Sand and gravel dealer.	McDowell, Henry.	" 16	1836	Ohio.	"	"
Fisher, E. K.	" 11	1839	Ohio.	Mid. Branch	Farmer and banker.	McDowell, James.	" 15	1836	Pennsylvania.	"	Farmer.
Firstone, H. W.	Village	1836	Pennsylvania.	New Berlin.	Physician and justice of the peace.	Miller, J. L.	District 9	1822	Ohio.	Canton	Distillery.
Holt, Manasseh.	Section 20	1836	Pennsylvania.	"	Farmer.	Oberlin, J. L.	"	1830	"	New Berlin.	Farmer.
Harter, H. M. L.	" 8	1838	Ohio.	"	"	Pontius, Peter.	" 2	1832	Pennsylvania.	Mid. Branch	"
Harter, Jeremiah.	" 8	1849	"	"	Oak tan manufactory.	Pontius, Peter.	Village.	1828	France.	New Berlin.	Merchant.
Hoover, Wm. H.	" 8	1822	Pennsylvania.	"	Retired.	Pontius, A.	Section 16	1829	Ohio.	Canton	Farmer and deputy treasurer Stark
Hosler, Henry.	Section 8.	1815	Ohio.	"	Agent for the "Superior Drill" of	Schranz, Samuel.	"	1830	Pennsylvania.	New Berlin.	[Co.
Hill, John.	Village.	1818	Maryland.	Mid. Branch	Dry goods and groceries.	Schick, G. M.	Village.	1829	Ohio.	"	Merchant.
Hoover, Daniel.	Section 9.	1827	Pennsylvania.	New Berlin.	Farmer.	Schultz, Frank.	"	1841	"	"	Stock dealer.
Hiser, Theodore.	Village.	1864	Germany.	"	"	Smith, William.	Section 10.	1818	Pennsylvania.	Cairo.	Farmer.
Hower, A. E.	Section 8.	1840	Ohio.	"	"	Shaffer, J. C.	"	1833	"	"	"
Hower, Adam.	" 8	1809	Pennsylvania.	"	"	Smith, A. O.	" 8	1832	Ohio.	"	"
Housel, H. H.	" 1	1845	Ohio.	Mid. Branch	"	Shendbarger, Jacob.	"	1842	Pennsylvania.	New Berlin.	"
Housel, P. A.	" 15	1827	"	"	"	Sheets, S. C.	" 8	1824	Ohio.	Canton	"
Holtz, M. J.	" 8	1837	"	"	"	Trump, J. C.	" 20	1814	Maryland.	New Berlin.	Retired.
Hower, Moses.	" 6	1848	"	New Berlin.	Painter.	Tress, Peter.	" 34	1850	Ohio.	Canton	Farmer.
Kile, Christian.	" 7	1833	Pennsylvania.	"	Manuf'cr counterpanes and cover.	Williams, W. B.	" 7	1818	Germany.	New Berlin.	"
Lichty, Benj.	" 28	1806	"	Canton	Farmer.	Wagoner, Nicholas.	" 7	1818	Ohio.	"	"
Loutzenheiser, P.	" 28	1829	Ohio.	"	"	Wise, E. T.	" 14	1807	"	Canton	"
Loutzenheiser, Jos.	" 28	1829	Ohio.	"	"	Warstler, Daniel.	" 14	1807	"	"	"

### PIKE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Buchanan, A. C.	Section 27.	1850	Pennsylvania.	Pierce	Physician and surgeon.	Russell, P.	Village.	1835	Ohio.	Pierce	Blacksmith.
Cable, Samuel.	" 23	1814	Ohio.	"	Farmer and miller.	Stands, S. S.	"	1842	"	"	Instructor.
Oans, D. L.	" 7	1842	Pennsylvania.	"	Physician, farmer and stock dealer.	Sison, I. C.	Section 30.	1854	Pennsylvania.	Bolivar.	Physician and farmer.
Gust, Washington.	" 30	1819	Ohio.	N. Industry.	Farmer.	Sehroyer, L.	" 20	1810	"	"	Farmer.
Hickman, Daniel.	" 30	1844	Pennsylvania.	Bolivar.	"	Williams, A.	" 30	1846	Ohio.	"	"
Mackley, H. C.	" 30	1871	Ohio.	"	Instructor.	Youngman, T.	" 30	1850	"	Bolivar.	Teacher.
Mackley, John.	Spartan.	1848	"	"	Sawyer.						



# PERRY TOWNSHIP.

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NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Albright, Henry.....	District 3.....	1862	Germany.....	Canton.....	Farmer.	Leifer, Fred.....	District 5.....	1868	Switzerland.....	Massillon.....	Farmer.
Beck, Geo. H.....	" 3.....	1868	Ohio.....	Navarre.....	"	Miller, Joseph.....	" 3.....	1844	Ohio.....	"	"
Baughman, Benj.....	Section 35.....	1855	"	"	"	Mostam, Adam.....	Village.....	1874	Germany.....	Richville.....	Blacksmith.
Bowman, Joseph.....	District 5.....	1869	Pennsylvania.....	Massillon.....	"	Miller, William.....	District 4.....	1827	Ohio.....	"	Farmer.
Buss, Morris.....	" 7.....	1860	Germany.....	Richville.....	"	Martin, Anthony.....	" 3.....	1869	France.....	Massillon.....	"
Borner, Andrew.....	" 3.....	1844	Ohio.....	Massillon.....	Moulder.	Nave, Lester.....	" 5.....	1874	Indiana.....	"	Teaching.
Bordner, H.....	" 3.....	1844	"	Canton.....	Farmer.	Nave, William.....	" 5.....	1874	Ohio.....	"	Millwright.
Bordner, J. V.....	" 3.....	1868	"	"	"	Price, Samuel.....	" 5.....	1871	Wales.....	"	Butcher.
Becher, J. J.....	" 3.....	1866	"	Massillon.....	Soda water bottler.	Roush, Nathaniel.....	" 5.....	1873	Ohio.....	"	Farmer.
Boerner, John, Jr.....	" 2.....	1869	"	"	Ice dealer and farmer.	Roush, C. B.....	" 5.....	1873	"	"	"
Boerner, John.....	" 2.....	1869	Germany.....	"	Farmer.	Roush, Marion.....	" 5.....	1865	"	"	"
Donat, Levi.....	" 3.....	1869	Ohio.....	"	"	Roush, John A.....	" 5.....	1865	"	"	"
Doll, Isaac.....	" 5.....	1865	"	"	"	Rakston, H. P.....	" 4.....	1869	"	Canton.....	"
Doll, Benjamin.....	" 4.....	1857	"	"	"	Richard, Anthony.....	" 3.....	1851	"	"	"
Deekard, Cyrus.....	" 4.....	1867	"	Richville.....	"	Rogers, Hiram.....	" 3.....	1851	"	Massillon.....	"
Dickerhoof, H. S.....	Village.....	1871	"	"	Carpenter.	Rogers, Eliza.....	" 3.....	1850	"	"	"
Ealer, August.....	District 3.....	1874	Germany.....	Canton.....	Farmer.	Stump, Levi.....	Navarre Road.....	1825	Germany.....	Canton.....	Brewers.
Fredy, Jacques.....	" 4.....	1867	France.....	Massillon.....	"	Stump, Cassend.....	"	1850	Ohio.....	Massillon.....	Farmer and fruit grower.
Foltz, Ephraim.....	Village.....	1856	Germany.....	Richville.....	Carpenter.	Scott, William.....	District 8.....	1844	Virginia.....	Canton.....	"
Fulkmore, Levi.....	District 2.....	1870	Germany.....	Massillon.....	Farmer.	St. Clair, J. E.....	" 6.....	1872	Ohio.....	"	"
Feizer, Fred.....	Old Akron St.....	1872	"	"	Coal miner.	Snively, A. D.....	" 8.....	1850	"	"	Teacher.
Fitch, Henry.....	Section 28.....	1852	"	"	Farmer.	Shidler, U. W.....	" 6.....	1859	Pennsylvania.....	"	Farmer.
Graber, Peter.....	Canton & Richville.....	1854	France.....	"	"	Shutt, J. W.....	" 4.....	1870	Ohio.....	Massillon.....	"
Halter, George.....	District 4.....	1874	Ohio.....	"	"	Sterpe, S. B.....	" 6.....	1863	Pennsylvania.....	"	"
Hampel, Emanuel.....	" 2.....	1854	Germany.....	"	Carpenter.	Schwier, Jerry.....	" 6.....	1871	Ohio.....	"	"
Hammersmith, A.....	" 2.....	1854	"	"	Pattern maker and farmer.	Shuler, Joseph.....	Village.....	1852	France.....	Richville.....	Saw mill and lumber yard.
Heppert, Edward.....	" 12.....	1870	Ohio.....	"	Miller.	Stark, Andrew.....	District 5.....	1852	New York.....	Massillon.....	Farmer.
Jeders, John.....	" 4.....	1853	New York.....	"	Farmer.	Stahl, John.....	" 4.....	1866	Germany.....	Navarre.....	"
Kegler, Thomas.....	"	"	"	"	and tile manufacturer.	Winholt, Martin.....	" 12.....	1872	Ohio.....	Massillon.....	Laborer.
Kocher, Jacob.....	" 4.....	1856	Ohio.....	Richville.....	"	Winholt, Thomas.....	" 3.....	1849	"	Canton.....	Farmer.
Keller, J. C.....	" 2.....	1859	"	Massillon.....	"	Wagner, J. B.....	" 5.....	1846	"	Massillon.....	"
Kocher, Wm.....	" 5.....	1868	Pennsylvania.....	"	"	Wetzel, Conrad.....	" 5.....	1874	"	"	Butcher.
Kemery, William.....	" 4.....	1867	Ohio.....	"	"	Witt, Lucas.....	" 5.....	1835	"	"	Farmer.
Lonas, Samuel.....	" 12.....	"	"	"	"	Young, J. A.....	" 5.....	1868	"	"	Barber.
Lamb, Jacob.....	" 12.....	1852	Germany.....	"	"	Zaph, Lewis.....	" 5.....	1871	"	"	Farmer.
Lamb, Simon.....	" 12.....	1862	"	"	"	Zollars, Cyrus.....	" 4.....	1864	"	Canton.....	"
Long, Abe.....	Canal Road.....	1834	Ohio.....	"	"						

# BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Allman, James.....	"	1844	Ohio.....	Navarre.....	Farmer.	Leighley, D. H.....	Section 19.....	1858	Ohio.....	Navarre.....	Miller.
Bowers, C. W.....	Village.....	1854	"	"	"	Mase, Samuel.....	" 23.....	1835	"	Bolivar.....	Farmer.
Blanch, Mathias.....	Section 33.....	1854	"	Bolivar.....	Book agent.	Mase, John.....	" 23.....	1841	"	"	"
Brown, H. D.....	" 14.....	1844	Pennsylvania.....	Navarre.....	Farmer.	McCormick, Thos.....	" 4.....	1842	"	Navarre.....	"
Bergen, Joseph.....	Village.....	1852	Switzerland.....	"	Furniture and undertaker.	McCormick, Patk.....	" 4.....	1835	Ireland.....	"	"
Bevard, James.....	"	1859	Ohio.....	"	Merchant tailor.	Mathews, E. P.....	Village.....	1833	England.....	"	Painter.
Barnett, G. G.....	Section 7.....	1841	"	"	Carpenter.	Mentzer, J. E.....	"	1847	Ohio.....	"	Mayor.
Chapman, A. W.....	"	1839	Virginia.....	"	Railroad contractor.	Nichols, W. H.....	Section 81.....	1884	"	Beach City.....	Farmer.
Chapman, Thos. W.....	Section 6.....	1846	Ohio.....	"	Farmer.	Nichols, William.....	" 17.....	1835	"	Navarre.....	"
Cord, J. M.....	Village.....	1846	Ohio.....	"	Miller.	Noftinger, Jacob.....	" 30.....	1855	"	"	"
Clemens, Matt.....	Section 23.....	1848	"	"	Groceries.	Raber, John.....	" 31.....	1858	"	Beach City.....	"
Camp, Lafayette.....	Village.....	1861	"	"	Jeweler.	Rinehart, Reuben.....	"	1858	"	"	"
Donavan, Henry.....	"	1847	"	"	Painter.	Richard, Almon.....	Village.....	1843	"	Navarre.....	Butcher.
Deidler, Charles.....	Township.....	1870	France.....	"	Farmer.	Raff, H. S.....	"	1850	"	"	Miller.
Duley, A. S.....	Village.....	1858	Ohio.....	"	Hardware.	Ream, J. W.....	"	1870	"	"	Hardware.
Ellis, John.....	"	1874	"	"	Teacher.	Rider, A. J.....	"	1838	"	"	Harness maker.
Eckwate, I. H.....	Section 16.....	1849	"	"	Farmer.	Reed, B. F.....	"	1874	Pennsylvania.....	"	Hotel keeper.
Fohl, Jacob L.....	"	1849	Pennsylvania.....	Canton.....	"	Stahl, Andrew.....	"	1895	Germany.....	"	Proprietor Rochester House.
Fuller, Thomas.....	" 8.....	1865	"	Navarre.....	"	Snyder, D. J.....	Section 2.....	1846	Ohio.....	"	Farmer.
Graves, L. G.....	Village.....	1850	Ohio.....	"	Music teacher.	Stern, Joseph.....	" 10.....	1831	"	"	"
Huff, Thomas.....	"	1860	"	"	Cooper.	Shetler, John.....	" 18.....	1821	"	"	"
Hensel, P. F.....	Section 20.....	1852	"	"	Farmer.	Shreffler, Isaac.....	" 3.....	1869	"	Canton.....	"
Huy, Robert.....	Section 2.....	1863	Switzerland.....	"	Manufacturer doors, sash, etc.	Shutts, J. W.....	No. 6.....	1849	"	Navarre.....	"
Kemery, Jacob.....	"	1815	"	"	"	Shutts, J. W.....	" 6.....	1874	"	"	"
Kline, J. J.....	" 19.....	1849	"	"	Engineer.	Shreffler, John.....	Section 29.....	1837	"	"	"
Linn, J. M.....	Village.....	1840	"	"	Marshall.	Vananda, Levi.....	Village.....	1830	"	"	"
Linerode, F. H.....	Section 30.....	1833	"	Beach City.....	Farmer and coal dealer.	Van Dorsten, H.....	Section 15.....	1827	"	"	"
Linn, Wm. H.....	Village.....	1851	"	Navarre.....	Grocer.	Wingard, J. D.....	" 1.....	1830	"	Canton.....	"
Leech, P. F.....	"	1850	Pennsylvania.....	"	Wagon maker.	Wolf, D. J.....	Village.....	1837	"	Navarre.....	Stock dealer.
Leighley, David.....	Section 10.....	1816	"	"	Farmer.	Yant, David.....	Section 24.....	1814	Pennsylvania.....	Bolivar.....	"
Leighley, J. D.....	" 19.....	1838	Ohio.....	"	"	Yunkman, D. J.....	" 23.....	1819	Ohio.....	"	and auctioneer.
Leighley, F. B.....	" 80.....	1843	"	"	"						

# SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Allen, James.....	Section 33.....	1836	Pennsylvania.....	Wilnot.....	Horticulturist.	McFarren, Jacob.....	District 2.....	1849	Pennsylvania.....	W. Lebanon.....	Farmer.
Agler, W. H.....	Union District.....	1859	"	"	Farmer.	McFarren, S. W.....	" 2.....	1860	Ohio.....	Navarre.....	"
Bach, Wm.....	District 4.....	1847	Ohio.....	Navarre.....	"	Meese & Len.....	Village.....	"	"	Wilnot.....	Stoves and tinware.
Dager, F. W.....	" 1.....	1834	Prussia.....	"	"	Putman, Gabriel.....	"	1816	Pennsylvania.....	"	Farmer.
Deal, E.....	Union District.....	1874	Ohio.....	Wilnot.....	Fruit grower.	Putman, Joseph.....	"	1833	"	"	"
Eberly, L. B.....	Village.....	1874	"	Beach City.....	Teacher.	Putman, W. J.....	"	1848	"	"	"
Feller & Clark.....	"	1872	"	"	Carriage makers.	Rosenberry, J. J.....	District 3.....	1853	Ohio.....	"	Teacher.
Geddel, John.....	Wayne County.....	1870	Pennsylvania.....	W. Lebanon.....	Farmer.	Rose, James.....	" 1.....	1870	"	Navarro.....	Plasterer.
Huglet, Lucian.....	District 8.....	1871	Ohio.....	Wilnot.....	"	Rowland, Robert.....	Village.....	1852	"	Wilnot.....	Justice of the peace.
Hall, Geo. W.....	" 1.....	1869	"	Navarre.....	Grain dealer.	Shetler, J. M.....	Section 35.....	1866	"	Beach City.....	Grain dealer.
Holliday, W. T.....	" 1.....	1850	"	"	"	Shetler, Elias.....	" 4.....	1869	"	Navarre.....	Farmer, and sup't of Shetler coal
Johnson, W. M.....	Village.....	1862	"	Wilnot.....	Manufacturer.	Shetler, Geo.....	District 5.....	1824	"	Beach City.....	Farmer.
Kilgore, W. B.....	No. 3.....	1834	"	"	Farmer.	Tespie, David.....	" 2.....	1831	"	Wilnot.....	and stock dealer.
Kilgore, Eliza.....	" 3.....	1844	"	"	Farming.	Trubey, J. M.....	Section 22.....	1823	Pennsylvania.....	Navarre.....	"
Kreighbaum, Dan'l.....	"	1814	Pennsylvania.....	Justus.....	"	Wolf, Samuel.....	Village.....	1846	Ohio.....	Wilnot.....	Physician and druggist.
Klar, J. C.....	District 1.....	1865	Germany.....	Navarre.....	Pastor Evang. Reformed Church.	Warner, Gabriel.....	District 6.....	1815	Pennsylvania.....	"	Farmer.
Lenz, J. F.....	Village.....	1860	Ohio.....	Wilnot.....	Woolen manufacturer.	Wyandt, C. A.....	"	1845	Ohio.....	"	"
Marchand, E.....	District 3.....	1834	Switzerland.....	"	Farmer.	Wetzel, A. E.....	Village.....	1850	"	"	"
Muskoph, John.....	" 4.....	1853	Germany.....	Navarro.....	"						

# LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Ackerman, F.....	Village.....	1854	Germany.....	Canal Fulton.....	Grocer.	Houtz, A.....	Village.....	1838	"	Canal Fulton.....	Physician and surgeon.
Benckler, Baptiste.....	"	"	"	"	"	Jackson, David.....	"	1872	"	"	Lumber yard.
Ruce, J. E.....	"	"	England.....	"	Engineer Fulton Coal Works.	Kutz, Jonas.....	"	1870	Germany.....	"	Provision store.
Ruckmister, S. M.....	"	"	"	"	"	Metzger, Jacob.....	"	1870	"	"	Grocer.
Barnes, J. W.....	"	1869	"	"	"	Meng, John.....	"	1867	"	"	Laborer.
Baumann, Fritz.....	"	"	Germany.....	"	"	Miller, Abraham.....	Section 9.....	1821	Ohio.....	"	Fruit grower and grocery.
Dodd, Thomas.....	"	1865	"	"	"	Robinson, C. W.....	Village.....	"	"	"	Dry goods.
Ehret, Ambrose.....	"	1849	"	"	"	Simmons, Daniel.....	Section 4.....	1847	"	"	Farmer.
Eckert, F., & Son.....	"	1834	"	"	"	Shroder, John.....	Village.....	1831	Germany.....	"	Meat market.
Evans, Jacob.....	"	1866	"	"	"	Walzer, Leon.....	"	1854	"	"	Clothing store.
Gilcher, H., & Son.....	"	1855	"	"	"	Williamson, Geo.....	Sections 34 & 35.....	1847	Pennsylvania.....	Massillon.....	Retired farmer.



## MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Brooke, Henry.....		1840	Ohio.....		Farmer.	Jones, J. C.....	Village.....	1844	Ohio.....	Marlboro'.....	Dentist.
Brumbaugh, L.....	Section 35.....	1840	".....		".....	Kutz, John.....	Section 34.....	1854	".....	Barryville.....	Carpenter and joiner.
Burd, Fred.....	" 15.....	1856	".....	Marlboro'.....	".....	Kridler, Wm.....	Village.....	1869	".....	Marlboro'.....	Carriage and sign painter.
Barnhart, David.....		1852	".....	New Balt're.....	School teacher.	Myers, E.....	Village.....	1874	".....	".....	Shingle factory.
Bryan, I. R.....	Sections 11 & 14.....	1820	".....	".....	Farmer and stock grower.	Milner, U. F.....	".....	1875	".....	".....	Carpenter.
Brooke, Alfred.....		1820	".....	".....	".....	Montgomery, W. W.....	Section 1.....	1868	".....	New Balt're.....	Cooper and farmer.
Chain, H. R.....		1853	".....	".....	Carpenter and joiner.	Mendenhall, Robt.....	Township.....	1849	Pennsylvania.....	Lexington.....	Farmer.
Daman, H. R.....	Village.....	1858	New York.....	".....	Esquire and store.	Neiswonger, David.....	".....	1849	Ohio.....	New Balt're.....	Farmer and school teacher.
Elliott, C. H.....		1870	".....	Marlboro'.....	Boot and shoe maker.	Newhouse, S. S.....	".....	1849	".....	".....	".....
Elliott, J. J.....	Section 17.....	1848	Germany.....	".....	Farmer.	Ongunny, W. H.....	".....	1849	".....	".....	".....
Elliott, J. J.....	" 17.....	1848	".....	Hartsville.....	".....	Peto, J.....	".....	1849	".....	".....	".....
Fram, Robert.....	" 22.....	1866	Scotland.....	Marlboro'.....	" and stock grower.	Royer, Eph.....	Village.....	1850	".....	New Balt're.....	Tanner.
Fox, J. H.....	Village.....	1863	".....	".....	Carpenter and house shingling.	Richard, Phillip.....	Section 26.....	1870	Germany.....	Marlboro'.....	Laborer.
Feller, Samuel.....	".....	1860	".....	".....	Saw and planing mill.	Royer, Isaac.....	Village.....	1844	Pennsylvania.....	New Balt're.....	Proprietor of tannery.
Faishel, Geo.....	".....	1870	Germany.....	".....	Shoemaker.	Snyder, S. A.....	Section 32.....	1820	Ohio.....	Mid. Branch.....	Farmer and wagon maker.
Gilkeson, T. E.....		1828	Ohio.....	New Balt're.....	Farmer.	Shollenberger, R.....	" 32.....	1853	".....	".....	".....
Holbaugh, Samuel.....	Section 21.....	1856	".....	Marlboro'.....	".....	Shorthill, D.....	" 14.....	1848	".....	Marlboro'.....	Painter.
Hively, J.....	" 24.....	1868	Pennsylvania.....	".....	".....	Swartz, Hiram.....	" 3.....	1844	".....	".....	Carpenter.
Holbrow, Samud.....	" 28.....	1868	".....	".....	".....	Silverd, J. T.....	".....	1836	Pennsylvania.....	Marlboro'.....	Farmer.
Hisey, John.....	" 24.....	1840	Ohio.....	".....	" and fruit grower.	Shriver, A. C.....	Village.....	1873	Ohio.....	".....	Proprietor carriage shop.
Harmony, A.....	Sections 21 & 28.....	1825	".....	".....	".....	Sigler, J.....	".....	1866	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Plasterer.
Hoover, J. J.....	Section 21.....	1844	".....	".....	" and prune grower.	Senechrist, E. H.....	Section 9.....	1852	Ohio.....	New Balt're.....	School teacher and farmer.
Hiecock, Joel.....	" 26.....	1823	".....	Limaville.....	& patentee improved farm fence.	Taylor, P. A.....	Village.....	1862	".....	Marlboro'.....	Moving buildings.
Hiecock, M.....	" 12.....	1859	Delaware.....	Marlboro'.....	".....	Thomas, D. B.....	Section 24.....	1849	".....	".....	Farmer.
Holbaugh, W.....	Village.....	1867	".....	".....	Shoemaker.	Taylor, Abner.....	".....	1828	Pennsylvania.....	New Balt're.....	" and merchant.
Hiecock, J. A.....	".....	1867	".....	".....	Carpenter and joiner.	Werthenberger, J. B.....	" 28.....	1826	Ohio.....	Louisville.....	".....
Holebaugh, Abram.....	".....	1838	".....	New Balt're.....	Proprietor New Baltimore Hotel.	Werthenberger, B.....	" 29.....	1828	".....	".....	".....
Hoover, J. K.....	".....	1832	".....	Marlboro'.....	Book-keeper.	Werthenberger, E.....	Village.....	1853	".....	".....	Proprietor Empire House.
Hoover, David.....	".....	1842	".....	".....	Merchant tailor.	Wirebaugh, Josiah.....	".....	1845	".....	".....	Plasterer.
Johnson, Chas.....	Section 13.....	1844	".....	".....	Farmer.	White, Cyrus.....	".....	1844	".....	".....	Farmer.

## LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Allspaugh, L. N.....	Sections 1 and 2.....	1838	Ohio.....	Limaville.....	Proprietor of White Lily Mills.	Mager, Matthew.....	Section 4.....	1871	New York.....	Limaville.....	Potter.
Bryan, E. N.....	Section 6.....	1840	".....	".....	Farmer and school teacher.	Marshall, Wm.....	".....	1848	Ohio.....	".....	Farmer.
Beltz, W. H.....	" 4.....	1870	Pennsylvania.....	".....	School teacher.	Noland, J. W.....	" 2.....	1854	".....	Alliance.....	" and fruit grower.
Brog, John.....	" 16.....	1872	Switzerland.....	Alliance.....	Farmer.	Oyster, Wm.....	" 2.....	1849	".....	Limaville.....	".....
Bentler, Jacob.....	" 21.....	1858	".....	".....	" and dairy.	Peto, Frank.....	".....	1847	".....	".....	Coal merchant.
Bartley, John.....	" 22.....	1856	".....	".....	Carpenter and stock grower.	Preimer, C.....	" 4.....	1863	Germany.....	".....	Potter.
Belton, Elizabeth.....	" 27.....	1842	England.....	".....	Retired.	Paxon, E. W.....	" 4.....	1843	Ohio.....	".....	Boot and shoe manufacturer.
Barnes, H.....	" 27.....	1859	".....	".....	Farmer.	Reckhill, C.....	" 26.....	1828	".....	Alliance.....	Farmer and stock grower.
Beltz, A. J.....	" 4.....	1866	Pennsylvania.....	Limaville.....	Groceries and hardware.	Richard, Martha.....	" 24.....	1851	".....	".....	Retired.
Day, J. H.....	".....	1829	Ohio.....	".....	Physician and surgeon.	Ruttman, Adam.....	" 4.....	1855	Germany.....	Limaville.....	Potter.
Drayer, Jacob.....	".....	1844	New York.....	".....	Butcher.	Reckhill, Jos.....	".....	1830	Ohio.....	".....	Farmer and stock grower.
Dales, L. J.....	" 9.....	1863	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Physician and surgeon.	Roath, J. W.....	" 8.....	1833	".....	".....	".....
Felts, Shadrock.....	" 10.....	1807	Virginia.....	".....	Farmer.	Rose, J. E.....	" 4.....	1874	".....	".....	Carpenter and joiner.
Gaskill, C.....	" 23.....	1822	Ohio.....	Alliance.....	" and stock grower.	Smyer, J. S.....	".....	1829	Connecticut.....	Marlboro'.....	Farmer.
Gaskill, Israel.....	" 17.....	1847	".....	Marlboro'.....	".....	Shellenberger, E. M.....	Village.....	1852	".....	".....	Merchant and farmer.
Gaskill, Moses.....	" 16.....	1842	".....	".....	".....	Silverd, W. L.....	".....	1849	".....	Alliance.....	Engineer.
Hazen, J. M.....	" 16.....	1846	".....	Alliance.....	".....	Scranton, H.....	" 12.....	1854	".....	".....	Farmer.
Hamlin, Eliza.....	".....	1809	New Jersey.....	".....	Retired.	Sanders, C. J.....	" 1.....	1837	Virginia.....	".....	".....
Hotchkiss, D. B.....	" 4.....	1869	Pennsylvania.....	Limaville.....	Minister and farmer.	Snodde, Benj.....	Sections 18 and 17.....	1865	New Jersey.....	Marlboro'.....	".....
Hoover, Isaac.....	" 20.....	1830	Ohio.....	Alliance.....	Farmer.	Slyter, Henry.....	Section 4.....	1830	New York.....	Limaville.....	Carpenter and joiner.
Hamlin, J. M.....	".....	1871	Virginia.....	Limaville.....	".....	Taylor, T. G.....	" 28.....	1833	Ohio.....	Alliance.....	Farmer.
Hehr, Gottlieb.....	".....	1857	Germany.....	".....	Proprietor of terra-cotta works.	Taylor, J. R.....	".....	1836	".....	Marlboro'.....	" and stock grower.
Hoffman, Louis.....	Section 2.....	1836	Europe.....	".....	Farmer.	Taylor, Robt.....	" 21.....	1836	".....	".....	".....
Hazen, Ellis.....	Sections 17 and 20.....	1832	Ohio.....	Marlboro'.....	" and fruit grower.	Teeters, Job.....	" 20.....	1850	".....	Marlboro'.....	".....
Hannold, Isaac.....	".....	1822	".....	".....	".....	Teeters, J. W.....	" 22.....	1836	".....	Alliance.....	".....
Johnson, Isaiah.....	Section 27.....	1822	".....	Alliance.....	".....	Teeters, Eliza.....	" 28.....	1835	".....	".....	".....
Keemmerelene, J.....	" 3.....	1864	New York.....	Limaville.....	".....	Wood, Joshua.....	" 14.....	1832	".....	".....	" and County Commissioner.
Kells, H. M.....	" 17.....	1848	".....	".....	Retired.	Wickersham, J. L.....	" 16.....	1841	".....	Limaville.....	and stock grower.
Kuntze, Chas.....	" 4.....	1842	Germany.....	".....	Proprietor of terra-cotta works.	Winnier, Mary W.....	" 1.....	1838	Alliance.....	".....	".....
Leicester, David.....	".....	1842	Ohio.....	".....	Farmer.	Ware, J. H.....	" 4.....	1834	New Jersey.....	Limaville.....	Furniture manufacturer.
McGirr, N.....	" 20.....	1814	Pennsylvania.....	Marlboro'.....	".....	Zaiser, J. P.....	Village.....	1836	Ohio.....	".....	Postmaster, prop. terra-cotta works.

## NIMISHILLEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Asb, Jacob.....	Village.....	1875	Germany.....	Barryville.....	Carpenter and joiner.	Marcot, Jacob.....	".....	1832	France.....	Barryville.....	Farmer.
Berlin, B. T.....	Main Street.....	1838	Ohio.....	Louisville.....	"..... [ing goods.	Moinet, Augustus.....	".....	1852	".....	Louisville.....	".....
Baumann, G. F.....	".....	1849	Germany.....	".....	Tinware, stoves, and house furnish.	Monnier, John.....	".....	1845	".....	".....	Tanner.
Bruener, John.....	Village.....	1857	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Ticket agent P. Ft. W. and C. R. R.	Monnier, Thomas.....	".....	1845	".....	".....	Farmer.
Bruener, J. H.....	".....	1857	Ohio.....	".....	Clerk and agent.....	Nunemaker, D. C.....	".....	1841	".....	".....	".....
Carley, John.....	".....	1860	France.....	".....	Farmer.	Nunemaker, J. C.....	Main Street.....	1841	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Stoves, tinware, and house furnish.
Crevoisier, Jerome.....	".....	1854	Ohio.....	".....	".....	Porod, Jos.....	".....	1827	France.....	".....	Retired farmer. [ing goods.
Crile, Andrew.....	".....	1874	".....	".....	".....	Pumier, Jos.....	District 3.....	1837	Ohio.....	".....	Farmer.
Dovant, J. J.....	Section 28.....	1853	".....	".....	Painter and grainer.	Pumier, Frank.....	" 3.....	1840	".....	".....	".....
Essig, Elias.....	Mill Street.....	1833	".....	".....	Planing mill and lumber dealer, etc.	Roth & Graber.....	".....	1873	France.....	".....	Louisville brewery.
Flickinger, S.....	Main Street.....	1865	".....	".....	Miller, and flour and grain dealer.	Shriver, George.....	Section 4.....	1843	Ohio.....	Barryville.....	Farmer.
Freedy, Jacob.....	".....	1843	".....	".....	Boot and shoe manufacturer.	Shusser, D. M.....	".....	1833	".....	Louisville.....	Minister.
Hoover, William.....	Section 1.....	1824	France.....	Barryville.....	".....	Shopp, Emanuel.....	Main Street.....	1849	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Notary public and insurance agent.
Holwick, John.....	Main Street.....	1832	Ohio.....	".....	Painter and glazier.	Schilling, Edw.....	Section 28.....	1854	Ohio.....	".....	Agent Louisville woolen mills.
Hoffer, L.....	Village.....	1861	France.....	".....	Priest.	Summer, Josiah.....	".....	1865	".....	".....	Farmer.
Hosner, Martin.....	District 8.....	1826	Ohio.....	".....	Farmer and stock dealer.	Schlott, John.....	" 30.....	1824	Pennsylvania.....	".....	".....
Hung, Anthony.....	Village.....	1859	Pennsylvania.....	Louisville.....	Beer hall.	Shuss, I. M.....	".....	1869	Ohio.....	".....	Planing mill.
Horst, E. R.....	".....	1872	".....	Canton.....	Contractor and carpenter.	Sell, E. N.....	".....	1852	".....	".....	Carpenter and joiner.
Klingaman, Jacob.....	Section 21.....	1828	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Farmer.	Sollenberger, J. H.....	Section 26.....	1842	".....	".....	Surveyor.
King, Joseph.....	" 3.....	1847	Ohio.....	Barryville.....	".....	Vieland, George.....	Mill Street.....	1832	".....	".....	Mayor and justice of the peace.
Klingaman, H. T.....	Village.....	1839	".....	Louisville.....	Mfr. of slat & spring-bed bottoms.	Warner, J. T.....	Section 28.....	1829	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Tanner and currier.
Loutzenheiser, A.....	Section 28.....	1808	".....	".....	Retired brick maker.	Wilson, S. W.....	District 3.....	1830	N. Hampshire.....	".....	Farmer.
Mathias, B. F.....	Village.....	1840	".....	".....	Grain warehouse.						

## OSNABURG TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Bissex, Isaac.....	Nassau St.....	1861	England.....	Osnaburg.....	Miner.	Rity, Chas.....	Village.....	1841	Ohio.....	Osnaburg.....	Farmer, and coal mine.
Bollinger, Adam.....	".....	1839	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Proprietor American Hotel.	Shingle, J.....	".....	1837	".....	".....	Justice of peace, and lumber yard.
Bowen, Jeremiah.....	Village.....	1841	Ohio.....	".....	Coal miner.	Smith, Albert.....	".....	1850	England.....	".....	Coal miner.
Breckbill, J.....	".....	1856	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Farmer.	Stumbaugh, J. R.....	".....	1837	".....	".....	Constable and miner.
Doll, Hiram.....	".....	1843	Ohio.....	".....	Painter.	Sullivan, B. F.....	".....	1845	".....	".....	Merchant.
Doll, Zack.....	".....	1848	".....	".....	Contractor and builder.	Sausser, J. M.....	".....	1850	".....	".....	".....
Deweese, G. M.....	Nassau St.....	1860	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Postmaster and store; dry goods, etc.	Warner, Jesse.....	".....	1833	".....	".....	Farmer.
Gates, Peter.....	District 2.....	1874	".....	".....	Farmer.	White, I. M.....	Section 19.....	1869	Pennsylvania.....	".....	Prop. Black Diamond Coal Mine.
Hershey, E. M.....	Nassau St.....	1850	".....	".....	Photographer.	Wenning, Adam.....	Village.....	1843	Ohio.....	".....	Coal miner.
Hoover, J. W.....	Village.....	1868	".....	".....	Contractor and builder.	Whiteleather, J. B.....	Section 17.....	1842	".....	".....	Physician and surgeon.
Lichty, Geo.....	".....	1859	Germany.....	".....	Miner.	Whiteleather, Josh.....	".....	1832	".....	".....	".....
Miller, J. T.....	".....	1844	Ohio.....	".....	Contractor and builder.	Wilson, H. G.....	Village.....	1846	".....	Mapleton.....	Merchant.
Reese, Eli.....	".....	1874	Pennsylvania.....	Canton.....	Miner.	Yontz, A. H.....	".....	1850	".....	".....	Farmer.
Rice, H. H.....	".....	1855	Ohio.....	Osnaburg.....	Coal miner and tinner.	Zartman, P.....	Section 17.....	1858	Pennsylvania.....	Osnaburg.....	" and coal dealer.
Rintchen, Geo.....	".....	1850	Germany.....	".....	Carpenter.						



# PARIS TOWNSHIP.

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NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Barthelmy, N. J.	Mill Street.	1850	Ohio.	Minerva.	Boot and shoe maker.	Pennock Bros.	Minerva.	1869	Ohio.	Minerva.	Plow works.
Carson, John.	Paris.	1856	Ireland.	Paris.	Farmer and stock grower.	Pennock, Percy.	Mill Street.	1874	"	Minerva.	Proprietor of Morning Star Hotel.
Casky, T. M.	Section 16.	1842	Ohio.	Paris.	"	Patton, G. W.	Section 36.	1872	Pennsylvania.	"	Blacksmith.
Chrysler, J.	" 19.	1831	"	Robertsville.	Proprietor of Washington Hotel	Pierman, J. C.	Mill Street.	1865	Germany.	"	Boot and shoe store.
Conrad, A. H.	" 8.	1851	"	Paris.	Tinsmith and stove ware.	Quick, Mary L.	"	1874	Virginia.	"	Milliner and dress maker.
Cunningham, J.	" 36.	1868	"	Minerva.	Plasterer.	Richards, H. A.	Section 35.	1852	Ohio.	"	Farmer.
Davis, Albert.	Mill and High Sts.	1874	"	"	Druggist.	Riley, W. M.	Paris.	1855	New Jersey.	Paris.	Harness maker.
Doty, Fay.	Mill Street.	1870	New York.	"	Agent for patent rights.	Raynolds, J. F.	Minerva.	1841	"	Minerva.	Trainer and dealer in fine horses.
Ensign, E. E.	Paris.	1867	Ohio.	N. Franklin.	Commercial traveler.	Sanders, H. W.	Mill Street.	1867	Pennsylvania.	"	Carriage painter.
Faehl, M.	"	1858	Germany.	Robertsville.	Blacksmith.	Sanor, J. H.	"	1871	Ohio.	"	Physician and surgeon.
Farquhar, E. A.	District 8.	1832	Ohio.	Paris.	Physician and surgeon.	Schaefer, Hunk.	"	1873	Pennsylvania.	"	Barber and hair dresser.
Foster, H. H.	Mill Street.	1847	Pennsylvania.	Minerva.	Dealer in wool, grain, etc.	Seymour, M. C.	"	1873	Ohio.	"	Butcher. Game a specialty.
Glossner, G.	District 8.	1863	Germany.	Paris.	Boot and shoe maker.	Sheppard, J. B.	"	1868	Pennsylvania.	"	Proprietor of American Hotel.
Greenwood, G. G. B.	Paris.	1832	Ohio.	"	Carriage trimmer.	Shively, Daniel.	Section 33.	1842	Ohio.	Oncida.	Farmer and saw mill.
Herbert, H. H.	Kantz's Block.	1873	"	Minerva.	Watch maker.	Smith, Benton.	Walnut Street.	1844	"	Minerva.	Mechanic.
Hosletter, H.	Section 25.	1847	"	"	Farmer and stock grower.	Smith, C.	Paris.	1834	Maryland.	Paris.	Farmer.
Hosletter, J. C.	" 86.	1822	Pennsylvania.	"	" and banker.	Unkefer, J. G.	Mill Street.	1836	Ohio.	Minerva.	Banker.
Koffel, J. B.	Paris.	1860	Ohio.	Paris.	Shoe maker.	Unkefer, W. F.	"	1828	"	"	Grocer and dealer in crockery.
Koontz, Wm.	Mill Street.	1872	"	Minerva.	Furniture manufacturer.	Vink, Lewis.	Paris.	1853	"	N. Franklin.	Harness maker.
Leyde, S. F.	"	1873	"	"	Dentist and real estate broker.	Wader, Henry.	Section 30.	1865	Pennsylvania.	Minerva.	Wagon maker.
McDaniels, A.	Paris.	1846	"	Paris.	Proprietor of American Hotel.	Westfall, James.	Minerva.	1869	Ohio.	"	Physician and surgeon.
Martin, Thos.	"	1846	Pennsylvania.	N. Franklin.	American Hotel.	Wilson, J. H.	Paris.	1840	"	N. Franklin.	Dry goods and groceries.
Maser, Fred.	"	1847	Ohio.	Paris.	Carriage maker.	Weaver Bros.	Walnut Street.	1871	"	Minerva.	Printers and publishers.
Myers, L. J.	"	1844	"	Minerva.	Boot and shoe manufacturer.	Yost, T. D.	Liberty Street.	1860	Germany.	"	Carpenter and lumber yard.
Mizer, B. F.	"	1874	"	Paris.	Dry goods.						

# TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Amann, John.	Section 16.	1866	Pennsylvania.	W. Brook's'd	Farmer.	Mahaffey, J. N.	"	1874	Ohio.	W. Brook's'd	Physician.
Bretz, J. L.	" 4.	1852	"	Massillon.	"	Mase, John, Jr.	"	1843	"	E. Greenville.	Steam saw mill.
Burrows, M. J.	"	1862	"	E. Greenville.	"	Newatetter, Jacob.	Section 16.	"	"	W. Brook's'd	Farmer and stock dealer.
Brenkman, R.	" 17.	1848	Baden	"	"	Peters, Geo.	"	1874	Pennsylvania.	Massillon.	"
Egley, John.	"	1870	Germany.	E. Greenville.	"	Poorman, John.	" 28.	1828	"	"	County Commissioner, & farmer.
Fryberger, S. P.	Village.	1860	Ohio.	W. Brook's'd	Pastor First Lutheran Church.	Princehorn, Theo.	Village.	1852	"	W. Brook's'd	Undertaker and painter.
Fasnight, A. C.	"	1862	Pennsylvania.	Massillon.	Engineer.	Reichard, G. W.	"	1843	Ohio.	E. Greenville.	Plasterer.
Foltz, Jacob.	"	1874	"	"	Coal dealer.	Reineoh, Solomon.	Section 14.	1836	Pennsylvania.	Massillon.	Farmer.
Grove, O. R.	Section 1.	1864	Ohio.	"	"	Schuler, J. C.	" 11.	1853	Germany.	W. Brook's'd	"
Kitchin, Jerry.	" 1.	"	"	"	Farmer.	Stoner, C.	" 21.	1812	Pennsylvania.	"	"
Kreiling, Sol.	Village.	1869	Pennsylvania.	W. Brook's'd	Sawyer, and dealer in watches and	Snyder, J. H.	"	1865	Germany.	Massillon.	"
Meek, W. W.	"	"	Ohio.	"	Coal driller. [clocks]	Soinhalter, John.	" 1.	1852	Pennsylvania.	"	"
Mingard, N.	Section 16.	1861	Switzerland.	Massillon.	Farmer.	Yost, Daniel.	" 16.	1863	"	E. Greenville.	"

# LAKE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Acker, Frank.	District 6.	1844	Ohio.	Lake.	Farmer.	Pontius, William.	"	1847	Ohio.	Greentown.	Farmer.
Brainer, Isaac.	Section 20.	1872	"	"	"	Ruber, Leonard.	Section 19.	1823	"	"	" and stock raiser.
Borst, J. A.	Village.	1872	New York.	Greentown.	Coal dealer.	Stoner, Abraham.	" 32.	"	Pennsylvania.	"	Boot and shoe maker.
Bowers, H. E.	"	1845	Ohio.	Lake.	Farmer and teacher.	Shaffer, D. L.	" 24.	1832	"	Cairo.	School teacher.
Conley, James.	Section 30.	1873	Pennsylvania.	Greentown.	Brick layer and kiln builder.	Smith, G. M.	"	1837	Ohio.	"	"
Frank, George.	" 7.	1837	Alsace.	Lake.	Justice of the peace.	Smith, L. E.	Village.	1831	"	Greentown.	Coal dealer.
Geib, S. S.	" 23.	1836	Pennsylvania.	Hartville.	Farmer.	Souders, Jacob.	"	1865	Pennsylvania.	"	Blacksmith.
Housel, W. M.	" 9.	1848	Ohio.	Lake.	Miller.	Shafer, M. W.	"	1852	"	"	Merchant and tailor.
Hissner, Jacob.	Village.	1836	Pennsylvania.	Greentown.	Landlord.	Snyder, J. A.	"	"	Ohio.	Cairo.	Teacher.
Kimmel, J. T.	"	1851	Ohio.	Hartville.	Carpenter.	Stall, Geo. B.	"	1858	"	Lake.	Carpenter.
Kiser, George.	"	1870	Pennsylvania.	Uniontown.	Real estate.	Wise, D. J.	Section 19.	1833	"	Greentown.	Farmer.
Machamer, John.	Section 5.	1821	"	Cairo.	Farmer.	Wise, T. E.	" 20.	"	"	"	"
Machamer, D. T.	" 34.	1838	Ohio.	"	Merchant.	Wingard, Christian.	" 35.	1827	"	Mid. Branch.	"
Myers, Daniel.	"	1841	"	Greentown.	Stock dealer.	Weertler, M. F.	"	1856	"	Cairo.	"
McPike, Henry.	" 7.	1827	"	Hartville.	Teacher.						

# SANDY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Boyd, McClure.	Section 21.	1864	Pennsylvania.	Waynesburg.	Farmer.	Klopman, Daniel.	Village.	1854	Germany.	Magnolia.	Proprietor Magnolia House.
Elson, W. S.	Village.	1838	Ohio.	"	Dry goods.	Morledge, James.	"	1849	Ohio.	Waynesburg.	Prop. Mortgage House and produce dealer.
Elson, A. R.	Section 30.	1820	"	Magnolia.	Farmer.	Nitz, Richard.	"	1844	"	"	Teacher and clerk.
Elson, R. J.	" 29.	1847	"	"	"	Robertson, W. A.	"	1844	Pennsylvania.	"	Retired.
Elson, John.	"	1820	West Virginia.	Waynesburg.	" and wool grower.	Robertson, W. B.	"	1868	Ohio.	"	Telegraph operator.
Elsass, J. C.	Village.	1856	Ohio.	"	Groceries and provisions.	Robertson, Alex'r.	Section 8.	1868	Pennsylvania.	"	Farmer.
Evans, Wm. H.	"	1872	Pennsylvania.	"	Merchant tailor.	Raedel, William.	Village.	1842	Germany.	"	Merchant.
Gibson, J. F.	"	1855	Ohio.	"	Stock dealer.	Shearer, Peter.	Section 8.	1847	France.	"	Farmer.
Glessner, J. F.	"	1842	"	"	Undertaker.	Scott, L.	Village.	1871	Pennsylvania.	"	Cashier Exchange Bank.
Glessner, J. W.	"	1823	Pennsylvania.	"	Mayor and jeweler.	Shields, J. C.	"	1865	Ohio.	"	Merchant.
Higley, J. L.	"	1871	Ohio.	"	Dry goods.	Tritch, John.	"	1866	"	"	Groceries and provisions.
Hamilton, E. H.	"	"	"	"	Livery and feed stable.	Whitacre, T. H.	"	1822	"	Magnolia.	Physician and surgeon.
Jones, Robert.	"	"	Pennsylvania.	"	Foundry and plow works.	Wirebaugh, Wm.	Section 21.	1843	"	Waynesburg.	Blacksmith.
Kaern, John.	"	1844	Germany.	"	Harness maker.	Yobe, Geo. W.	"	1847	"	"	Teacher.
Knotts, W. H.	Section 29.	1815	Ohio.	Magnolia.	Merchant and farmer.						

# JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Bacchiel, Samuel.	"	1870	Germany.	M'Donald's.	Farmer.	Snyder, Isaac.	District 5.	1866	Ohio.	M'Donald's.	Farming.
Boron, Augustus.	Section 25.	1873	France.	Canton.	"	Strawhecker, David.	Section 5.	1865	"	"	"
Fryberger, F. H.	"	1820	Ohio.	New Berlin.	Farming.	Schweitzer, Peter.	" 8.	1873	Germany.	"	"
Flory, John.	Section 14.	1874	Pennsylvania.	"	"	Smith, A. B.	" 3.	1870	Ohio.	"	"
Graham, A. R.	Sections 24 & 25.	1863	Ohio.	Canton.	Farmer and stock dealer.	Snyder, W. C.	Sections 14 & 15.	1847	"	New Berlin.	"
Hannock-Braucher.	Village.	"	"	M'Donald's.	Merchants.	Schario, B.	Section 23.	1838	Germany.	Canton.	"
Hopler, Daniel.	Section 12.	1874	"	New Berlin.	Farmer.	Shook, D. E.	" 31.	1874	Ohio.	Crys's Springs.	Miller.
Marchand, Joseph.	" 1.	1871	France.	M'Donald's.	"	Scholder, Edward.	" 32.	1844	"	Massillon.	Farmer.
Moore, William.	Village.	1858	Pennsylvania.	"	Hotel keeper.	Tresh, L. A.	"	"	"	"	"
Snyder, Elizabeth.	Section 1.	1860	Ohio.	New Berlin.	Farming.	Tresh, Joel.	" 5.	1846	"	Canal Fulton.	"

# WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Bertoletti, C. A.	Strasburg.	1868	Pennsylvania.	Maximo.	Miller.	Rynolds, J. H.	Village.	1863	Massachusetts.	Maximo.	Hotel and cigar manufacturer.
Reglin, F. J.	"	1844	"	"	P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.	Roose, Geo. W.	"	1841	Ohio.	Freeburg.	Postmaster.
Buckto, Anthony.	"	1852	Germany.	"	Blacksmith.	Scott, Isaac.	Section 33.	1828	New Jersey.	Mt. Union.	Farmer and stock grower.
Cairns, John.	"	1862	"	"	Farmer and treasurer of Township.	Shaffer, F.	"	1852	Ohio.	Freeburg.	Clerk.
Coy, Adam.	District 7.	1862	Ohio.	Freeburg.	Carpenter.	Simon, Geo.	"	1854	Switzerland.	Harrisburg.	Farmer.
Eberhardt, Chas.	Village.	1872	Germany.	"	Hotel and grocery.	Stanley, J. L.	"	1864	Ohio.	Freeburg.	Lawyer and teacher.
Ehrhard, Eph.	"	1853	Pennsylvania.	Maximo.	Postmaster and ticket agent Fort	Strellany, J. T.	Section 17.	1864	Georgia.	Maximo.	Saloon.
Hildenbittle, B. F.	District 7.	1847	"	Freeburg.	Sawyer. [Wayne Road]	Steadley, J. H.	"	1866	"	"	"































